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CHILDREN'S INTERESTS
IN
MOVING PICTURES, RADIO PROGRAMS, AND VOLUNTARY BOOK READING

Submitted by
Florence E. Hickey
(B. S. Ed. Boston University, 1940)

In partial fulfillment of requirements for
the degree of Master of Education

May, 1948

First Reader: Dean Donald D. Durrell, Professor of Education

Second Reader: Dr. W. Linwood Chase, Professor of Education

Third Reader: Mr. Robert L. Burch, Assistant Professor of Education

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I wish to express my appreciation to Dr. Donald D. Durrell, Dean of the School of Education, Boston University, for his suggestions in planning and conducting this study.

I wish to express my gratitude, again, to those members of the teaching staff who so willingly submitted the questionnaires to their pupils.

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CHAPTER I

STATEMENT OF PROBLEM AND REVIEW OF RELATED RESEARCH

CHAPTER I

STATEMENT OF PROBLEM AND REVIEW OF RELATED RESEARCH

PROBLEM:

The purpose of this study is to make a survey of the interests of children of grades four, five, and six, in moving pictures, radio programs, and voluntary book reading.

In this study the writer will attempt to answer the following questions:

1. How does grade level affect the amount of time spent on each interest?
2. What is the influence of reading achievement on the amount of time spent on each interest?
3. How does chronological age affect the amount of time spent on each interest?
4. What is the affect of mental age on the amount of time spent on each interest?
5. What is the influence of sex on the amount of time spent on each interest?
6. What types of moving pictures, radio programs, and books are chosen most frequently by boys and girls in grades four, five, and six?
7. What is the influence of sex on each type selected?
8. How is the selection of each type affected by chronological age?

9. What is the effect of mental age on the selection of each type?
10. What is the influence of reading achievement on the selection of each type?

The importance of determining children's reading interests has been recognized for a long time. But it is only recently that pupil's interests in moving pictures and radio programs have been under investigation.

The methods used in research studies of children's moving picture interests have been:

1. Submitting questionnaires to pupils
2. Questioning young patrons outside of moving picture theatres
3. Listing of favorite actors by children in classrooms

In 1923, Coy[1] found that in a class of gifted children the medians for both boys' and girls' attendance at movies was once a week. The children were requested to list their favorite actors and actresses. The author states:

> The significant thing lies in the tremendous[2] amount of time which the bright children have spent in the moving picture theatres in order to name so many actors.

---

[1] Genevieve L. Coy, The Interests, Abilities, and Achievement of a Special Class for Gifted Children. New York: Bureau of Publications, Teachers' College, Columbia University, 1923, 194 pp.

[2] Ibid., p. 148.

In an extensive study, Forman[3] found some facts of interest to this study. He found that in an average community even young children from five to eight years of age were attending movies on an average of twenty-two times a year. In a sampling of 35,491 boys and girls taken between the ages of eight and nineteen, the number attending during a single week was found to be 35,144. A more detailed analysis showed that the average attendance for each girl in the group was forty-six and for each boy fifty-seven times a year.

> Out of a total 28,259,000 minors attending our movies, 11,242,000, or nearly one-sixth of the entire movie audience, are under 14 years of age.[4]

Shull[5] indicates that in a survey of 28,123 children in grades four to eight and between the ages of nine to fourteen, in San Francisco and Oakland, California, seventy three per cent were attending the movies once a week or oftener. Although the largest number attended over week-ends no special pictures for children were shown at the theatres. A group, judging the pictures shown, found that one picture in five, on the average, was appropriate for the child while one in three was definitely objectionable for him.

---

[3] Henry J. Forman, Our Movie Made Children. New York: Macmillan Co., 1933, 288 pp.

[4] Ibid., p. 15.

[5] C. A. Shull, "Suitability of Motion Picture Theatre Programs to the Needs of the Child," Journal of Educational Sociology, 13: 274-279, January, 1940.

McGuiness,[6] polling the movie interests of 455 students, thirteen classes, in the seventh and eighth grades, found that seventy-five per cent went once a week, twelve and one half per cent went twice a week, and twelve and one half per cent went three times a week. The age level of these pupils ranged from twelve to eighteen years and their reading level from grade three to grade nine. This investigator found that these children showed ability to discriminate between worthwhile and poor movies. Those pictures rated high by the students were also rated high by the critics.

According to Kelliher,[7] who disagrees with the statement that pupils show ability to discriminate, children go to the same movies as adults with little thought as to whether the program is of interest to them or not.

Speyer[8] reports that Hollywood is not interested in making movies for children. Even the Disney features, shorts, and cartoons are aimed to attract all ages from six to sixty. She contends that pictures of well known children's books do not follow the original closely.

> Hollywood, to our knowledge, has never made a film exclusively for children.[9]

---

[6] A. L. McGuiness, "Can Youth Select Good Movies?" High Points, 25:63-66, May, 1943.

[7] A. V. Kelliher, "Children and the Movies," Child Study, 19: 67-69, April, 1942.

[8] Esther Speyer, "Movies and Children: A Challenge to Parents," Journal of Educational Sociology, 20: 422-424, March, 1947.

[9] Ibid., p. 422.

Schultz[10] points out the fact that during a two weeks Christmas vacation, in 1944, the majority of Los Angeles junior high school students saw ten to fourteen moving pictures each. Apparently the movies fill an emotional need for these children.

According to Arbuthnot[11] the western and crime pictures, popular with children, satisfy a hunger for wild and dangerous undertakings.

At a conference held under the joint auspices of the Cinema Committee of the National Council of Women of Great Britain and the British Film Institute, Low[12] reports that the film entertainment offered to thousands of children, through clubs, each Saturday, were poorly made children's favorites.

In reviewing the research done in the field of movie interests it is apparent that both boys and girls spend a great deal of time at the movie theatre. There seems to be controversy over the type of pictures in which pupils are interested and, as has been stated previously, the writer plans to investigate further in this field.

---

[10] Gladys D. Schultz, "Comics-Radio-Movies-What are They Doing to Our Children? What Should Parents Do About Them?" Better Homes and Gardens, 23: 22-23, 73-75, November, 1945.

[11] May H. Arbuthnot, "Children and Motion Pictures," Elementary English Review, 24: 97-101, February, 1947.

[12] Barbara Low, "Conference on Children and the Cinema," New Era, 27: 138, May, 1946.

The survey and research studies to determine the interests of children in radio programs follow the patterns set by investigations of reading and movie interests. The techniques which have been used are:

1. Submitting questionnaires to students
2. Listing of favorite programs by pupils
3. Interviewing parents and children
4. Surveying sales of books first dramatized on the air

From a survey conducted by the United Parents' Association in 1940, Schechter[13] reports that all of the 60,000 questionnaires were returned.[14] Some of the findings follow:

1. Children listen to all programs regardless of merit
2. Sixty-eight per cent prefer dramatization of fact or fiction
3. Children listen to programs because they are broadcast at hours convenient to them
4. Children like to listen to news but find that most of it is too difficult to understand
5. Comparison with a similar survey conducted by the Parents' Association in 1938 indicates a trend among children to read less than before and to listen more extensively
6. In selection, children are influenced by what members of their families or friends suggest rather than by any other consideration

---

[13] M. J. Schechter, "How the United Parents' Association Regards Radio and Motion Pictures as They Affect Children," High Points, 23: 5-11, September, 1941.

[14] Ibid., pp. 6, 7.

The investigation of Darrow[15] points out that the children in the Smart Junior High School, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, averaged nearly two and one half hours a day listening to the radio. They were spending only one-half hour a day on voluntary reading.

According to Anderson[16] the elementary school child is intensely interested in dramatic programs.

> He prefers the exciting adventure serial that goes[17] from one hair breadth escape to another. Studies of the effects of motion pictures upon children also find this interest characteristic of the years from nine to twelve.

In a study of the responses to a questionnaire submitted to 700 Oakland, California students in high seventh, high ninth, and high eleventh grades, Tyler[18] indicates that the whole group averaged two hours and twenty-two minutes each school day in radio listening time and slightly more on Saturday and Sunday. The age of the pupils didn't seem to have any relationship to the amount of time spent in listening but the girls of the different age levels spent a little more time than the boys. The brighter pupils spent a little less time than the others. However, the difference was only twenty minutes less.

15/ Benjamin H. Darrow, "Can the School Teach Discrimination in Radio Listening?" Educational Method, 4: 311-315, March, 1935.

16/ John E. Anderson, "The Radio and Child Development," The Phi Delta Kappan, 21: 315, March, 1939.

17/ Ibid., p. 315

18/ Keith Tyler, "Listening Habits of Oakland, California Pupils," English Journal, 25: 206-215, March, 1936.

This study also revealed that the stars of the adult amusement world had greater appeal than those of the juvenile group. Comedians were the first choice of the boys and the second choice of the girls. A crooner, three stars of several dramas, and comedians were given the first eight places by girls.

The following types of programs, in the order chosen, were the most popular:[19]

Short Plays
Variety Programs
Sports
Comedy
Dance Music
News Broadcasts
Crooners
Vocal Group Singing
Symphony
Unclassified Classical Music
Talks

In polling the interests of the student body of Reeseville High School, Wisconsin, Block[20] found the results from the sixty-one questionnaires to be as follows:

Programs Listened to:	Number Listening:
Dance Orchestras	52
Fibber McGee	42
Pot of Gold	41
I Love a Mystery	39
One Man's Family	39
Newspaper Reports	31
Bob Hope	30
Dr. I. Q.	29
We, the People	15
Inside of Sports	13
Concert Orchestra	5

19/ *Ibid*., p. 210.

20/ Genevieve Block, "Reading and Listening Habits of High School Students," *Wisconsin Journal of Education*, 73: 151-152, November, 1940.

A study of the radio interests of 283 children, in grades four, five and six, of the Fox Meadow School in Scarsdale, New York, made by the Parent-Teachers Association[21] showed that the greatest interests were in mystery and entertainment programs. Many expressed a dislike for symphony and opera music. This study shows that the interest for thrillers seems to be at its height at thirteen years. The average listening time per week per child was eleven and one half hours.

Using the check list technique, Johnson[22] conducted a survey of the radio interests of 300 pupils of the eighth and ninth grades in a junior high school in New Britian, Connecticut. This study indicates that these pupils listened to the radio on an average of four hours and thirty-two minutes each day. The boys spent only seven minutes more than did the girls in daily listening time. According to this survey the intelligence factor is of minor significance in the consideration of the amount of time spent in radio listening. The students chose programs which are classified as follows:

Information
Comedy
Excitement
Crime
Entertainment
Variety

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[21] Child Study Association, "Radio for Children - Parents Listen In," Child Study, 10: 193-198, April, 1933.

[22] Abel E. Johnson, "Children's Radio Programs," Unpublished Master's Service Paper, Boston University, Boston, 1947.

According to a study reported by DeBoer[23] there is no tie up between children's preferences in books and their interest in radio programs. The choices of 600 children in reading were: animal stories, fairy stories, folklore, and poetry, in the order mentioned. In the tabulation of the radio preferences of Chicago primary children, only the Singing Lady resembles any of these four. Actually, radio programs based upon child experiences, such as Little Orphan Annie and Jack Armstrong, exceeded the Singing Lady in popularity even with the young children.

Having reviewed the available research pertinent to this investigation, the writer finds that there is none of the type which she plans to make.

23/ John J. DeBoer, "Radio: Pied Piper or Educator?" Childhood Education, 16: 74-79, October, 1939.

In order to determine the reading interests of children, investigators have used the following methods:

1. Submitting questionnaires to pupils
2. Observing children's reactions to stories
3. Questioning adults
4. Surveying withdrawals from libraries
5. Conducting reading club projects

From Jordan's[24] inventory of books read, borrowed, or looked at, by children in several of the public libraries in New York it is apparent that the interests of boys and girls are very dissimilar. He found that the major interests of boys from ten to thirteen years are included in four general types of fiction. These are books concerned with:[25] (a) war and scouting, (b) school and sports, (c) boy scouts, and (d) adventure. The interests of girls are principally concerned with fiction which portrays: (a) home, (b) home and school, (c) school, and (d) fairy stories.

The data from Belser's[26] study is in agreement with that in the previous study. His findings show that there is little difference in reading interests of boys and girls up

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[24] Arthur Jordan, Children's Interests in Reading, New York: Bureau of Publications, Teachers' College, Columbia University, 1921, 143 pp.

[25] *Ibid.*, 128-129.

[26] Danylu Belser, "The Reading Interests of Boys," *Elementary School Review*, 3: 292-296, November, 1926.

to eight or nine years of age. The greatest difference in reading interests comes between ten and thirteen years, reaching the highest point between twelve and thirteen. Girls read boys' books while boys practically never read girls' books. The adult fiction is read earlier by girls than by boys.

A very intensive study was carried on by Fediaevsky[27] at the Out-of-School Institute in Moscow. A library record was kept of all books which a child borrowed, his opinion of the book, the way he used the material in the book, whether he considered the reading difficult or easy, and who had influenced his choice of the book. The reactions of children were noted when stories were read aloud to them. The investigator points out the likeness between her findings and those in research studies in America. The author states:[28]

> The books noted in the "Winnetka Graded Book List" and by the "Children's Reading" as those preferred by children are, translated into Russian, also found to be favorites of Russian children.

A questionnaire ballot was submitted to 4,469 children in grades IV to VIII by Lancaster[29] for the purpose of studying

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[27] Vera Fediaevsky, "Method of Studying Children's Interests in Reading," Elementary English Review, 4: 3-15, January, 1927.

[28] Ibid., p. 74.

[29] Thomas Lancaster, "A Study of Voluntary Reading Interests of Children in Grades IV to VIII," Elementary School Journal, 28: 525-537, March, 1928.

the reading interests of pupils in Illinois. His findings show that girls do a larger amount of voluntary reading than do boys. Also it is indicated that the types of books read are general fiction supplemented by a small number of animal fiction, fairy tales and fables, poetry and short stories. The writer feels that moving pictures have very little influence on books which children choose to read.

Campbell,[30/] from her research study of the library habits of 753 children in Larchmont, New York, reports that fiction, biography, and fairy tales were the most popular types of books. Children of the sixth grade and below read biography more than did those of the seventh grade and above.

According to the data in Johnson's[31/] study of the out-of-school reading of 1,856 boys and girls in Duluth, it is apparent that sex and grade level influence the books which children read. Boys of all grades were interested in stories of adventure. Animal stories also ranked high in popularity. Mystery stories were not found among the ten most often read by boys in grade V and VI. The girls in all grades showed an interest in books which are stories of home, school, and of children. In agreement with foregoing research this

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[30/] Clara E. Campbell, "A Research Problem in Children's Reading," Elementary English Review, 6: 1-2, January, 1929.

[31/] B. Lemar Johnson, "Children's Reading Interests as Related to Sex and Grade in School," The School Review, 40: 257-272, April, 1932.

investigator found that girls read more than do boys.

A study of the voluntary reading of 325 children, the upper seventy-five per cent of the sixth grade pupils in a Cleveland suburb, was conducted by Zeligs[32] for two successive years. In this group the average I.Q. is above 115 and the economic and cultural background is above average. The data shows that the interests of boys and girls differ at this grade level. Very often girls read boys' books but boys rarely read girls' books.

By means of a check list kept by children for a year in grades from kindergarten through six, Leistokov[33] found that animal stories are a favorite with young children. As a general rule, poetry is not read in the elementary grades. According to this research, biographies are not popular with children of this age.

Brumbaugh[34] conducted a general survey of children's reading interests by means of interviews with parents, librarians, and book store salesmen. For the children from

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[32] Rose Zeligs, "What Sixth Grade Children Are Reading," Elementary English Review, 14: 257-262, November, 1937.

[33] L. M. Leistokov, "Inventory of What Children Voluntarily Select to Read," Elementary School Journal, 39: 11-12, September, 1938.

[34] Florence Brumbaugh, "Children's Choices of Reading Materials," Elementary English Review, 16: 226-228, October, 1939.

seven to twelve years of age, Fairy Tales were most popular. Books of adventure, mystery, travel, romance, and invention have the greatest appeal for those from twelve to sixteen years old. More books of romance were selected by girls than by boys. According to the salesman, books that feature recent popular motion pictures sell well. The movie editions of the old favorites, such as Snow White, Heidi, Tom Sawyer, Captains Courageous, and the Buccaneers, are preferred by the children because the pictures show scenes from the movie. Other popular books were the "gag" books of radio comedians.

Thorndike and Henry[35/] investigated the reading interests of 101 rapid learning children and 107 slow learning children in grades VI, VII, and VIII, in a suburban town. The data indicates that the fast learning group read almost twice as many books as the slow learning group. They also covered a wider range of types of books. The slow learner read more comic books than did the fast learner.

From the study of Lazar,[36/] it is indicated that girls show interest in boys' books but few boys show interest in girls' books. Those boys who do are mostly dull boys; while it is the brighter girls who like boys' books.

[35/] Robert L. Thorndike and Florence Henry, "Differences in Reading Related to Differences in Sex and Intelligence Level," Elementary School Journal, 40: 751-763, June, 1940.

[36/] May Lazar, Reading Interests, Activities and Opportunities of Bright, Average, and Dull Children, New York; Bureau of Publications, Teachers' College, Columbia University, 1937, 127 pp.

Witty and Coomer[37] in their investigation of the favorite books of 7,879 children from kindergarten through grade VI reported that the interests of children are wide and varied. At the early grade levels books such as Donald Duck and Mickey Mouse have great appeal for the children. As they grow older they still keep their interest in animals but turn to Lassie Come Home, Mr. Popper's Penguins, and Black Beauty for reading favorites. Poetry does not rank very high in popularity with this age group.

The findings from the library study of O'Toole[38] are in agreement with the aforementioned studies. Of the total number of books taken from the library, more than fifty per cent were stories of mystery and adventure. Children in the upper mental age groups seemed to select more books of history and travel than did those in the lower mental age group.

After reviewing the foregoing studies, the writer finds that many conclusions would bear further investigation.

---

[37] Paul Witty and Ann Coomer, "Children's Choices of Favorite Books, A Study Conducted in Ten Elementary Schools," Journal of Educational Psychology, 37: 266-278, May, 1946.

[38] Mildred L. O'Toole, "Library Choices of Intermediate Grade Pupils," Unpublished Master's Thesis, Boston University. Boston, 1947.

CHAPTER II

DESCRIPTION OF EXPERIMENT

CHAPTER II

DESCRIPTION OF EXPERIMENT

As stated in Chapter I, the purpose of this study is to survey the interests of children of grades four, five, and six, in moving pictures, radio programs, and voluntary book reading.

DESCRIPTION OF PUPIL POPULATION:

The children, whose interests are surveyed in this study, attend four elementary schools which make up two districts of a school system in suburban Boston. These schools were selected because the enrollment permitted adequate sampling and represented a good cross section of pupils with varied intelligence and socio-economic levels. All of the 324 pupils in the survey are from English speaking families.

DESCRIPTION OF SURVEY:

A check list, covering a two week period without a holiday, was submitted to the pupils by their classroom teachers who, previously, had met with the investigator and had gone over all parts of the questionnaire. The students were told that the check list was for the purpose of finding out the particular interests of boys and girls of their grade level and that their answers would not in any way affect their school rating. All cooperated and filled out the paper as carefully as possible. Forty-five minutes was the average time

consumed by classes in filling out the list.

The check list, which follows Tables I and II, includes the moving pictures, shown at the local theatres during the two week period, the daily radio programs of the major networks for out-of-school hours, and 538 books withdrawn during the two weeks from the public library used by the children from the four schools. Space was left after the moving pictures so that shows which had been seen outside of the community could be listed. Extra space was also provided under the book lists to allow for the names of those secured from sources other than the public library.

TABLE I

CHRONOLOGICAL AGE FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN IN GRADES IV, V, AND VI

	Grade IV		Grade V		Grade VI		
AGE	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	TOTAL
8	6	1					7
9	39	52	3	3			97
10	6	7	40	37	3	3	96
11			11	8	35	45	99
12			1		14	7	22
13					2	1	3
TOTAL	51	60	55	48	54	56	324

The age of the greatest number of children is eleven years. Nine is the age having the next greatest number. The range of this table is from eight to thirteen years of age.

TABLE II

MENTAL AGE FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN IN GRADES IV, V, VI

MENTAL	Grade IV		Grade V		Grade VI		
AGE	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	TOTAL
7	2	2					4
8	9	6	2	1			18
9	18	27	11	6	1	2	65
10	20	20	20	20	3	4	87
11	1	5	16	18	17	16	73
12	1		6	3	23	20	53
13					8	11	19
14					1	3	4
15					1		1
TOTAL	51	60	55	48	54	56	324

The mental age of the greatest number of children is ten years. Eleven is the mental age having the next greatest number. The range of this table is from seven to fifteen years.

Survey of Children's Interests in Movies, Voluntary Reading, and Radio Programs

Name Boy or Girl Date Grade

Check List on Movies

Check the movies which you have seen during the past two weeks.

Newton Paramount

----Dark Passage
----Little Miss Broadway

----Fun and Fancy Free
----Unsuspected

----Song of Love
----Singapore

----Foxes of Harrow
----Bulldog Drummond Strikes

West Newton Theatre

----The Unfinished Dance
----Slave Girl

----Desire Me
----Merton of the Movies
----Royal Wedding Pictures

----Cross Fire
----Spirit Of West Point

----Dark Passage
----Little Miss Broadway

Embassy Theatre

----Singapore
----Stork Bites Man

----This Time for Keeps
----Key Witness

----Foxes of Harrow
----Roses Are Red

----It Had to Be You
----Blondie in the Dough

If you saw any other movies write the names of them below:

How often do you go to the movies? once a week once in a while
twice a week three times a wk.

Check List on Voluntary Reading

As you read the following list of books draw a circle around the number that stands in front of the book or books which you read during the past two weeks.

1. Red Mittens
2. Judy Goes Sailing
3. One String Fiddle
4. Susannah's Auction
5. Tell Me the Time,Please

6. Carrie Woodlawn
7. Too Fast for John
8. The Noisy Book
9. The Story of Babar
10. Lost Island

11. Little House
12. Going on Sixteen
13. Kitten's Tale
14. Seventeenth Summer
15. Hoosier School-Boy

16. Riding the Tom-Tom Trail
17. Sun and the Wind and Mr.Todd
18. All Through the Night
19. Made to Order Stories
20. Flat Tail

21. Bird Dog Bargain
22. Green and Gold
23. Little House on Runners
24. Here's A Penny
25. Mr. Pink and the House on the Roof

26. Surprise for Judy Jo
27. Barry,the Story of a Wolf Dog
28. Smoky, the Cowhorse
29. Ann Bartlett,Navy Nurse
30. Stablemates

31. Pierre Pigeon
32. Alexander's Christmas Eve
33. Practically Perfect
34. Call of the Wild
35. Trial by Wilderness

36. Maria and Carlos of Spain
37. Matsu and Taro
38. At Our House
39. Mystery in Blue
40. The Blue-Eyed Lady

41. Snipp,Snapp,Snurr,and the Buttered Bread
42. The Store at Crisscross Corners
43. Flicka,Ricka,Dicka,and the New Dotted Dresses
44. Flicka,Ricka,Dicka, and the Strawberries
45. Flicka,Ricka,Dicka,and the Three Kittens
46. Secret of the Gold Earring

47. Polly's Secret
48. War Wings for Carol
49. Gold Laced Coat
50. Rumpus Rabbit
51. Lost Locket

52. Raspberry Patch
53. Miki and Mary
54. Nancy Rutledge
55. Secret of the Bay
56. Tag Along Tooloo
57. Open Gate

58. Peggy and the Pup
59. Magic Michael
60. Miranda is a Princess
61. Treasure Island
62. All-American

63. Adventures of Tom Sawyer
64. Super Market Secret
65. Meet the Malones
66. Bhimsea
67. On to Oregon

Voluntary Reading continued

68. On the Banks of Plum Creek
69. Little House on the Prairie
70. Story Pictures of Food, Clothing and Shelter
71. Little Child
72. Child's Story of the Nativity

73. Louisa Alcott
74. Dolly Madison
75. Pocahontas,Brave Girl
76. America's Paul Revere
77. Broad Stripes and Bright Stars

78. Young People's History of the American Revolution
79. Under Greek Skies
80. Wings Around South America
81. Beyond the Solar System
82. Ocean Book

83. Elephants
84. Valiant,Dog of the Timberline
85. Short Leash
86. Safe and Healthy Living
87. Six Good Friends

88. Radio Amateur's Hand Book
89. Radio-1
90. Boy Mechanic
91. Fun for Boys and Girls
92. Things a Boy Can Do with Electricity

93. Christmas Everywhere
94. Mozart,Genius of Harmony
95. Grammar Can Be Fun
96. Uncle Sam's Story
97. 'Twas the Night Before Christmas

98. Fairy Fleet
99. Sing for Your Supper
100. Christopher O!.
101. Forest Pool
102. Desert Calling
103. Sally Does It
104. The Black Spaniel Mystery
105. Secrets at the Mardi Gras
106. Indians of the Pueblos
107. Two Logs Crossing
108. Saturdays
109. Rufus M.
110. Tommy and His Dog,Hurry

111. Angus Lost
112. William and His Kitten
113. Lona of Hollybrush Creek
114. Sensible Kate
115. Maida's Little Shop

116. Betsy and the Boys
117. Along Comes Judy Jo
118. Shag
119. Shep, a Collie of the Old West
120. Tomahawk

121. Wi Sapa:Black Moon
122. Prince Jan, St.Bernard
123. Natalie Enters Advertizing
124. Ann Bartlett at Bataan
125. Barney of the North

126. Petar's Treasure
127. River Secret
128. Bayou Boy
129. Vanishing Violin
130. Kale of Hawaii

131. Above Suspicion
132. Snow Treasure
133. Star Wish
134. Little Jonathan
135. Susannah, the Pioneer Cow

136. Little Lost Pig in Town
137. Mystery at the Old Place
138. Mystery of the Secret Drawer
139. American Twins of the Revolution
140. Buttons

Voluntary Reading continued

141. The Brave Bantam
142. On the Edge of the Fjord
143. Boy Scouts to the Rescue
144. Blueberry Muffins
145. Highway Past Her Door

146. Chinky Joins the Circus
147. Little Bear's Pinto Pony
148. Linda and Dick of Colonial Williamsburg
149. Val Rides the Oregon Trail
150. Rookie of the Year

151. When It Rained Cats and Dogs
152. Zickle's Luck
153. Julia Ann
154. Number 9,the Little Fire Engine
155. Sleuth Patrol

156. Swiss Family Robinson
157. U.S.Grant, Young Horseman
158. Simon Kenton,Kentucky Scout
159. Abraham Lincoln
160. How and Why Club

161. How and Why Experiments
162. William Penn,Friendly Boy
163. The Zoo Book
164. Safety Every Day
165. Christmas Stories

166. Azam
167. Luck and Pluck
168. Friends About Us
169. Pearl Story Book
170. Rifleman of the Ohio

171. Rulers of the Lake
172. Young Trailers
173. Peter and Wendy
174. Travels of Ching
175. High in the Mountains

176. Freddy and the Bean Home News
177. Freddy and the Perilous Adventure
178. Freddy and the Poppinjay
179. To and Again
180. The Secret Garden

181. Choo-Choo
182. Our Little Friends of Eskimo Land
183. Poppadilly
184. The Silver Pencil

185. Doll Cottage
186. The Pup Himself
187. Dog of War
188. The Boats on the River
189. Spunky
190. Shanty Brook

191. Wild Dog of Edmonton
192. Iron Doctor
193. Jackhammer
194. Adventure in Palestine
195. Anne of Green Gables

196. My First Horse
197. The Little Island
198. Boy With Pack
199. Mexican Twins
200. Bright Heritage

201. Story of Chan Yu
202. Spike of Swift River
203. The Black Arrowhead
204. Curly-haired Hen
205. The Park Book

206. Indian How Book
207. Science Stories v.2
208. How Things Work
209. Coyotes
210. Good Housekeeping,See and Sew

211. Fifty Christmas Poems for Children
212. Centerville
213. Wonder Clock
214. Seldom and the Golden Cheese

215. Good Luck Horse
216. English in Work and Play
217. Red Heritage
218. Lisbeth Holly
219. Little Wooden Doll
220. Granite Harbor

Voluntary Reading continued

221. Mystery Island
222. Raeburn Unafraid
223. Sue Barton,Senior Nurse
224. Scuffles
225. Away Goes Sally

226. Thief Island
227. Trudy and the Tree House
228. Twelve Months Make a Year
229. Bells of Leyden Sing
230. Great Caesar's Ghost

231. Luck of the Comstocks
232. Ted and Nina Have a Happy Rainy Day
233. At the Top of the House
234. Diana's Feathers
235. Son of Black Stallion

236. When the Root Children Wake Up
237. Felicity Way
238. Katrinka Grows Up
239. Dorinda
240. Backfield Play

241. Lizzie
242. Nancy Naylor,Air Pilot
243. Black River Captive
244. Gift of the Golden Cup
245. Blue Ridge Billy

246. Judy's Journey
247. Strawberry Girl
248. Mr. Piggle Wiggle
249. Inside Out
250. Into the Wind

251. Jonica's Island
252. None But the Brave
253. Jonathan Goes West
254. Shadow in the Pines
255. Winnie the Pooh

256. Shooting Star Farm
257. April's Kittens
258. Pogo's House
259. Magnolia Heights
260. Cinnamon Spice

261. Otto of the Silver Hand
262. Aprilly Weather
263. Sophie
264. The Tangled Skein
265. Blue Horizon

266. Chippendale Dam
267. Masquerade Mystery
268. Willow Hall
269. Twin Umbrellas
270. Jared's Blessing

271. Middle Buttons
272. Personality Plus
273. Juliette Low
274. Hawaii's Queen,Liluokanli
275. How the Indians Lived

276. Two Years Before the Mast
277. The Land and People of Canada
278. Peter and Nancy in theU.S. and Alaska
279. Peter and Nancy in Mexico

280. My Neighbor, Mexico
281. Story Book of Science
282. Michael, the Colt
283. Happy Holidays
284. Book of Holidays

285. Doll Shop of Your Own
286. Card Tricks Anyone Can Do
287. Be An Artist
288. When We Were Very Young
289. Bad Children's Book of Beasts
290. Miss Pennyfeather and the Pooka

Voluntary Reading continued

291. The Spirit of the Eagle
292. Last Quarter
293. Louise's Adventure
294. Sue Barton, Rural Nurse
295. Freddy, the Magician

296. Merrylegs,the Rocking Pony
297. Challenge to Marion
298. Joan Foster,Freshman
299. Five Acre Hill
300. Down,Down the Mountain

301. Pam Wilson,Registered Nurse
302. Susannah Rides Again
303. The Twent-One Ballons
304. Johnny Cottontail
305. Pony Named Nubbin

306. Model Child
307. Red Silk Pantalettes
308. Summer Under Sail
309. Little Grey Gown
310. Natalie

311. Tale of the Wild Goose
312. Elephant's Child
313. Robbie,the Brave Little Collie
314. College in Crindine
315. Orange Winter

316. Moby Dick
317. Anne of Ingleside
318. Rabbit's Nest
319. Mary Allen Publicity Girl
320. Flicka,Ricka,Dicka,and the Little Dog

321. Swimming Fever
322. Tommy Carries the Ball
323. Gridiron Challenge
324. Stagecoach Sam
325. Fred and Brown Beaver Ride the River

326. They Loved to Laugh
327. This Way,Please
328. George Carver,Boy Scientist
329. Alec Hamilton
330. Tom Jefferson,A Boy in Colonial Days

331. Meriwether Lewis
332. Abe Lincoln,Frontier Boy
333. Story of Earliest Times
334. Story of the U. S.
335. Life in Early America

336. Story Book of Food
337. Wonders of the Heavens
338. Stars Through Magic Casements
339. Way of the Wild
340. Chisel Tooth Tribe

341. Holiday Handicraft
342. Joyful Poems for Children
343. What Miranda Knew
344. Tree Rangers
345. Summer and Winter

346. More To and Again
347. Indoor Noisy Book
348. Noisy Book
349. The People Upstairs
350. Happy Tramp

351. Holiday
352. Four Story Mistake
353. Then There Were Five
354. Johnny Tremain
355. Running Away with Nebby

356. The Boy Jones
357. Smoky House
358. Tales of Momolo
359. Phantom of the Forest
360. Penny and Peter

Voluntary Reading continued

361. You're on the Air
362. Charlie and His Friends
363. Cat of Paris
364. Peddler's Clock
365. He Went With Marco Polo

366. Jeremy's Isle
367. Strawberry Roan
368. The Lost Little Boy
369. Skating Today
370. The Silver Inkwell

371. Paul Revere
372. Stories of South America
373. Brave Companions
374. Story Book of Cotton
375. Merry Christmas to You

376. The Surprise Box
377. Enchanted Children
378. Little Hunchback Horse
379. Choochee
380. Twelve O'Clock Whistle

381. Child's Good Night Book
382. Night and Day
383. On the Farm
384. Topsy
385. Tim Tadpole and the Great Bullfrog

386. Kickapoo
387. Hercules
388. Let's Do Better
389. Horse Who Lived Upstairs
390. Truck that Flew

391. Come Meet the Clowns
392. Antelope Boy and Other Stories
393. Keystone Kids
394. Bucky Bear
395. Timid Timothy

396. Fair Play
397. George Washington
398. This is Russia
399. When the Stars Come Out
400. Counterfeit African

401. Carmella Commands
402. The Wonderful Year
403. Freddy's Cousin Weedly
404. Freddy, the Pied Piper
405. Bounce and the Bunnies

406. Last of the Mohicans
407. Robinson Crusoe
408. Indian Hunting Grounds
409. Snippy and Snappy
410. Curious Lobster's Island

411. Mustang
412. Vickie,a Guide Dog
413. Dreams of Glory
414. Dr. Doolittle's Caravan
415. Golden Sovereign

416. Vanished Island
417. Pogo's Train Ride
418. Uncle Tom's Cabin
419. Cowboy Tommy
420. Cowboy Tommy's Roundup

421. Story of Colonial Times
422. Boston and Her Story
423. Story of the Pilgrim Father
424. Pearl Diver
425. Picture Map Geography of the World

426. Traveling With Birds
427. Juggernaut of the Rangers
428. Story of the First Men
429. Tots and Toys
430. Susan's Neighbor's at Work

Voluntary Reading continued

431. Gypsy and the Bear
432. Once the Hodja
433. Who Blew that Whistle?
434. Sou'wester Sails
435. Giants and Witches and a Dragon or Two

436. Mr. Wren's House
437. Present for Auntie
438. Three Rings
439. Trailer Tracks
440. Mrs. Peregrine and the Yak

441. Chessie
442. Across the Cotton Patch
443. Children of the Prairie
444. Lief, the Lucky
445. Plow Penny Mystery

446. Mrs. Mallard's Duckling
447. Traveling Coat
448. Star in the Willows
449. Give a Man a Horse
450. Boy of Salem

451. Sammy
452. Piccolini
453. Secret of the Closed Gate
454. A-Going to the Westward
455. Bounce, the Story of a Little Kitten

456. Downtown
457. Little Lost Lamb
458. Pool of Stars
459. Irish Twins
460. When Washington Was Young

461. At the Zoo
462. Pete
463. Black Beauty
464. The Adventures of Arab
465. Breakfast With the Clowns

466. Storm Canvas
467. Daddy Comes Home
468. Young Audubon
469. Kit Carson, Boy Trapper
470. The Princess Elizabeth

471. Peeps at Abraham Lincoln
472. Cowboys of America
473. Red Howling Monkey
474. Tell Me a Story
475. Scouting for Girls

476. Rip Van Winkle
477. Doll's Day
478. Big Book of Thanksgiving Entertainment
479. Captain Joe and the Eskimo
480. Fun on the Farm

481. The Castle of Adventure
482. Flip
483. Lightning on Ice
484. Ocean-Born Mary
485. Sandy, Skip, and the Man in the Moon

486. Swift Thunder
487. Treasure in the Little Trunk
488. Indian Twins
489. Penrod
490. Fisherman Tommy

491. Just Dogs
492. Man Who Lost His Head
493. Two Little Navahos Who Dipped Their Sheep
494. Treasure of Belden Place
495. Forgotten Island

496. Our Little Friends of Switzerland
497. The Kitten Stand
498. What Katie Did Next
499. Secret in the Snuff Box
500. Araminta's Goat

Voluntary Reading continued

501. The New Pet
502. Dot for Short
503. Loopy
504. Thunder's Trail
505. Curious Lobster
506. This Way to the Circus

507. Happy Wanted a Dog
508. Ilenka
509. Taklick, An Arctic Boy
510. Jane of Lantern Hill
511. Night Boat

512. Secret Cargo
514. Dandelion Cottage
515. Plain Clothes Patricia
516. Mystery at the Little Red School
517. Sandra Kendall of the 4 H

518. Children's Bible
519. Up Above and Down Below
520. Thomas Jefferson

521. Young Walter Scott
522. First Days of History
523. Makers of the Nation
524. Wonder Flights of Long Ago
525. American History for Little Folks

526. The Lollypop Factory and Lots of Others
527. American Costume Dolls
528. Homemade Dolls in Foreign Dress

529. Fun With Magic
530. Drawing Made Easy
531. Story of Old Europe and New America
532. Let's Go to the Movies
533. Peter Pan
534. Water Babies

535. Old Sailor's Yarn Box
536. Great Quillow
537. Merry Adventures of Robin Hood
538. Everything and Anything

Write below the names of any other books which you read that are not listed.

Check List on Radio Programs

Do you like to listen to the radio? Yes No

What is your favorite program?

Check the radio programs to which you listened during the past two two weeks.

Monday Programs

7 A.M.-8:15 A.M.

---News
---Top O'the Morning
---Weather Man
---Musical Gems
---Sunnyside Up
---Song Hits
---Dress Parade
---Recordings
---Earlybird Session
---Nelson Churchill
---Lew Parker
---Sing America
---N.E. Fellowship
---Breakfast Melodies
---Radio Scrapbook
---Old Salt,Weather
---Musical Clock
---E.B. Rideout
---Kitchen Kapers
---Newsreel
---Gems of Music
---Chuck Acree

12:15-1 P.M.

---Aunt Jenny
---V.H. Lindlahr
---Noonday Review
---Horsemen,Justice
---News
---Helen Trent
---Marjorie Mills
---Rhythm Caravan
---Curbstone Quiz
---Farm, Food Hour
---Our Gal Sunday
---C.G. On Parade
---Fishermen's News
---Big Sister
---Music Shop
---Joe Dineen
---Your Requests
---Recordings

4-P.M.-6:30 P.M.

---Boston Ballroom
---Hint Hunt
---Backstage Wife
---Recordings
---Joe Dineen
---Sunset Serenade
---The 920 Club
---Musical Roundup
---House Party
---Six and Under
---Cinnamon Bear
---Lorenzo Jones
---Kick Konga
---Tune Shop
---Widder Brown
---Adv. Parade
---Uncle Remus
---Neal Wallace
---Priscilla Fortesque
---Hop Harrigan
---A Girl Marries
---Dick Tracy
---Superman
---Portia Faces Life
---Terry,Pirates
---Roundup Time
---Capt. Midnight
---Just Plain Bill
---Jack Armstrong
---Front Page Farrell
---Lum 'n' Abner
---Tom Mix
---News
---Eric Severeid
---Sports News
---Geoffrey Harwood
---Jerry and Sky
---Irving T. McDonald
---Go to the Game
---Bump Hadley
---Washington News
---Names in the News

6:30 P.M.-9;30

---Life's Sweet Music
---The Answer Man
---Gene Jones
---Frank Fallon
---Recordings
---Sports Review
---Lowell Thomas
---Oddities in the News
---3 Star News
---Inside Story
---Rendezvous
---Tommy Dorsey Show
---Beulah
---Fulton Lewis Jr.
---Supper Club
---Exploring Unknown
---Our Children
---Tello-Test
---Jack Smith
---News of the World
---J.W. Vandercook
---Club 15
---Henry J. Taylor
---Hunting, Fishing
---Lone Ranger
---Inside Sports
---Edw. R. McMurrow
---Inner Sanctum
---Scotland Yard
---Cavalcade of Am.
---Groucho Marks
---Arthur Godfrey
---Charlie Chan
---Voice of Firestone
---Opie Cates
---Radio Theatre
---Gabriel Heatter
---Telephone Hour
---Paul Whiteman
---N.E. Forum
---Sammy Kaye
---Dr. I. Q.
---High Adventure

Tuesday Programs

7 A.M.-8:15 A.M.

---News
---Top O'the Morning
---Weather Man
---Musical Jewels
---Sunnyside Up
---Song Hits
---Dress Parade
---Recordings
---Earlybird Session
---Nelson Churchill
---Lew Parker
---Sing America
---Five Minutes to Go
---George's Jamboree
---N.E. Fellowship
---Breakfast Melodies
---Wake Up, N. E.
---Radio Scrapbook
---Old Salt,Weather
---Musical Clock
---Hum and Strum
---E. B. Rideout
---Kitchen Kapers
---Newsreel
---Gems of Music

---

12:15- 6 P.M.

---Aunt Jenny
---V.H. Lindlahr
---Robert Rissling
---Horsemen,Justice
---Easy Rhythm
---News
---Helen Trent
---Marjorie Mills
---Rhythm Caravan
---Curbstone Quiz
---Farm,Food Hour
---Our Gal Sunday
---Band Parade
---Piano Stylings
---Big Sister
---Music Shop
---Joe Dineen
---Recordings
---Student Circuit
---Ma Perkins
---Yankee Kitchen
---Dr. Malone
---On the Podium
---Curtain Time
---Bob and Ray
---The Guiding Light
---Cedric Foster

12:15- 6 P.M.

---Mary Ruth
---Back Bay Matinee
---2d Mrs. Burton
---Queen for a Day
---Today's Children
---Perry Mason
---Woman in White
---Concert Hall
---Holly Sloane
---Look Your Best
---Martin Block
---Bride and Groom
---Don Artiste
---Rose of My Dreams
---The 920 Club
---Double or Nothing
---Life Beautiful
---Ladies Be Seated
---Ma Perkins
---The Animal Lady
---Verne Williams
---Pepper Young
---Irving T. McDonald
---Vic Damone
---Right to Happiness
---Six and Under
---Boston Ballroom
---Hint Hunt
---Freddy Martin
---Backstage Wife
---Musical Roundup
---Stella Dallas
---House Party
---Cinnamon Bear
---Lorenzo Jones
---Tune Shop
---Kick Konga
---Adv. Parade
---Widder Brown
---Uncle Remus
---Neal Wallace
---Priscilla Fortesque
---Hop Harrigan
---When a Girl Marries
---Dick Tracy
---Superman
---Portia Faces Life
---Terry and Pirates
---Capt. Midnight
---Just Plain Bill
---Sky King
---Lum 'n' Abner
---Tom Mix
---Front Page Farrell
---Eric Sevareid
---News
---Chuck Crosby
---Sports News
---Geoffrey Harwood
---Old Salt, Weather
---Jerry and Sky
---C. T. Scanlon
---To the Games
---Bump Hadley
---Names in the News
---Washington News

6:30 P.M.-9:30 P.M.

---Life's Sweet Music
---The Answer Man
---Rhythm Roundup
---Sunset, Vine
---Lowell Thomas
---Oddities in the News
---3 Star Extra
---Inside Story
---Mus. Rendezvous
---Tommy Dorsey
---Beulah
---Fulton Lewis Jr.
---Supper Club
---Red Ryder
---Our Children
---Jack Smith Show
---Tello-Test
---News of World
---J.W. Vandercook
---Club 15
---Hollywood Theatre
---Newscope
---The Green Hornet
---Big Town
---Quiz of Two Cities
---Milton Berle Show
---Erwin Canham
---Attucks Chorus
---Mr. and Mrs. North
---Official Detective
---Date with Judy
---Town Meeting
---The World and You
---We, the People
---Gabriel Heatter
---Amos 'n' Andy
---Zane Grey Show
---Fibber and Molly
---Boston Symphony
---Studio One

Tuesday Programs

7 A.M.-8:15 A.M.

--News
--Top O' the Morning
--[illegible] Man
--Musical Jewels
--Sunnyside Up
--Song Hits
--Dream Parade
--Recordings
--Earlybird Session
--Nelson Churchill
--Rev. Parker
--[illegible]
--Five Minutes to Go
--George's Jamboree
--N.Y. Fellowship
--Breakfast Melodies
--Wake Up, N.Y.
--Radio Scrapbook
--Old Salt, [illegible]
--Musical Clock
--Hum and Strum
--E. B. Rideout
--Kitchen Kapers
--Newsreel
--General Music

12:15-6 P.M.

--[illegible]
--[illegible]
--Robert [illegible]
--[illegible]
--Easy Rhythm
--[illegible]
--Helen Trent
--[illegible]
--Rhythm [illegible]
--[illegible]
--[illegible]
--Our Gal Sunday
--[illegible]
--Big Sister
--[illegible]
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--Dr. Malone
--[illegible]
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12:15-6 P.M.

--Merry Ruth
--Back Stage Matinee
--2d Mrs. Burton
--Queen for a Day
--Today's Children
--Perry Mason
--Woman in White
--Concert Hall
--Holly Sloane
--Look Your Best
--Martin Block
--Bride and Groom
--[illegible]
--Rose of My Dreams
--The 920 Club
--Pauline Frederick
--Life Beautiful
--Ladies Be Seated
--Ma Perkins
--[illegible]
--[illegible]
--Pepper Young
--[illegible]
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--Right to Happiness
--[illegible]
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--Plain Bill
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--Backstage Wife
--Musical Roundup
--Stella Dallas
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--Superman
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--Tom Mix
--Front Page Farrell

--[illegible]
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--Sports News
--[illegible]
--Gabriel Heatter
--[illegible]
--H. V. Kaltenborn
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6:30 P.M.-10 P.M.

--[illegible]
--The Lone Ranger
--[illegible] Anonymous
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--[illegible] Symphony
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Radio Programs continued

Wednesday

7 A.M.-8:15 A.M.

---News
---Top O'the Morning
---Weather Man
---Musical Jewels
---Sunnyside Up
---Song Hits
---Dress Parade
---Recordings
---Earlybird Session
---Nelson Churchill
---Lew Parker
---Sing America
---N.E. Fellowship
---Breadkfast Melodies
---Radio Scrapbook
---Old Salt,Weather
---Musical Clock
---E.B. Rideout
---Kitchen Kapers
---Newsreel
---Gems of Music
---Chuck Acree

12:15-1 P. M.

---Aunt Jenny
---V.H. Lindlahr
---Noonday Review
---Horseman,Justice
---News
---Helen Trent
---Marjorie Mills
---Rhythm Caravan
---Curbstone Quiz
---Farm,Food Hour
---Our Gal Sunday
---Music Shop
---Big Sister
---Ranny Weeks
---Joe Dineen
---Your Requests
---Piano Stylings

4 P.M.-630 P.M.

---Boston Ballroom
---Hint Hunt
---Backstage Wife
---Recordings
---Joe Dineen
---Sunset Serenade
---The 920 Club
---Musical Roundup
---House Party
---Six and Under
---Cinnamon Bear
---Lorenzo Jones
---Kick Konga
---Tune Shop
---Widder Brown
---Adv. Parade
---Uncle Remus
---Neal Wallace
---Listen Ladies
---Hop Harrigan
---A Girl Marries
---Dick Tracy
---Superman
---Portia Faces Life
---Terry,Pirates
---Roundup Time
---Capt. Midnight
---Just Plain Bill
---Jack Armstrong
---Front Page Farrell
---Lum 'n' Abner
---Tom Mix
---News
---Eric Sevareid
---Sports News
---Geoffrey Harwood
---Jerry and Sky
---Irving T. McDonald
---Go to the Game
---Bump Hadley
---Washington News

6:30-9 P.M.

---Life's Sweet Music
---The Answer Man
---Gene Jones
---Frank Fallon
---Ranny Weeks
---Sports Review
---Lowell Thomas
---Oddities in News
---3 Star News
---Inside Story
---Lorenzo Jones
---Tommy Dorsey Show
---Beulah
---Fulton Lewis Jr.
---Supper Club
---Box 13, Drama
---Our Children
---Tello-Test
---Jack Smith
---News of the World
---J.W. Vandercook
---Club 15
---Arthur Gaeth
---Our Weather
---Lone Ranger
---Spell Well
---Inside Sports
---Edw. R. Murrow
---Music in Air
---Melody Hour
---Scarlet Queen
---Dennis Day
---Mayor of the Town
---Dr. Christian
---Quiet Please
---Great Gildersleeve
---Vox Pop
---Frank Morgan
---Gabriel Heatter
---Duffy's Tavern
---Abbott and Costello

Radio Programs

Thursday

7 A.M.-8:15 A.M.

---News
---Top O the Morning
---Weather Man
---Musical Jewels
---Sunnyside Up
---Song Hits
---Dress Parade
---Recordings
---Earlybird Session
---Nelson Churchill
---Lew Parker
---Sing America
---Five Minutes to Go
---George's Jamboree
---N.E. Fellowship
---Breakfast Melodies
---Wake Up, N.E.
---Radio Scrapbook
---Old Salt, Weather
---Musical Clock
---Hum and Strum
---E.B. Rideout
---Kitchen Kapers
---Newsreel
---Gems of Music

12:12-6 P.M.

---Aunt Jenny
---V.H. Lindlahr
---Nancy Trickey
---Horseman,Justice
---News
---Helen Trent
---Marjorie Mills
---Rhythm Caravan
---Curbstone Quiz
---Farm,Food Hour
---Our Gal Sunday
---Bunny Esmond
---Piano Stylings
---Big Sister
---Music Shop
---Joe Dineen
---Recordings
---Student Circuit
---Ma Perkins
---Yankee Kitchen
---Dr. Malone
---On the Podium
---Curtain Time
---Bob and Ray
---The Guiding Light

12:15-6 P.M.

---Mary Ruth
---Back Bay Matinee
---2d Mrs.Burton
---Queen For a Day
---Today's Children
---Perry Mason
---Woman in White
---Concert Hall
---Holly Sloane
---Look Your Best
---Martin Block
---Bride and Groom
---Don Artiste
---Rose of My Dreams
---The 920 Club
---Double or Nothing
---Life Beautiful
---Ladies Be Seated
---Ma Perkins
---The Animal Lady
---Verne Williams
---Pepper Young
---Irving T.McDonald
---Vic Damone
---Right to Happiness
---Six and Under
---Boston Ballroom
---Hint Hunt
---Freddy Martin
---Backstage Wife
---Musical Roundup
---Stella Dallas
---House Party
---Lorenzo Jones
---Cinnamon Bear
---Tune Shop
---Kick Konga
---Adv.Parade
---Widder Brown
---Uncle Remus
---Listen Ladies
---Neal Wallace
---Hop Harrigan
---When a girl Marries
---Dick Tracy
---Superman
---Portia Faces Life
---Terry and Pirates
---Capt. Midnight
---Just Plain Bill
---Lum 'n'Abner
---Tom Mix

---Eric Sevareid
---News
---Chuck Crosby
---Sports News
---Geoffrey Harwood
---Old Salt,Weather
---Jerry and Sky
---C.T. Scanlon
---To the Games
---Bump Hadley
---Names in News
---Washington News

6:30- 9:30 P.M.

---The Answer Man
---Melody Manor
---Ranny Weeks
---Sunset, Vine
---Lowell Thomas
---Ski News
---3 Star Extra
---Mus. Rendezvous
---Tommy Dorsey Show
---Beulah
---Fulton Lewis Jr.
---Supper Club
---Challenge of Yukon
---Science Program
---Jack Smith Show
---Tello-Test
---World News
---Design,Harmony
---J.W.Vandercook
---Club 15
---Ellery Queen
---Edw.R. Murrow
---Inside Sports
---F.B.I. Drama
---Aldrich Family
---Candid Microphone
---Jan August
---Vera Holly
---Mr. Keen
---Block Party
---Burns and Allen
---The Clock
---Billy Rose
---The Young Idea
---Dick Haymes
---Gabriel Heatter
---Music Hall
---Willie Piper

Radio Programs continued

Friday

7 A.M. -8:15 A.M.

---News
---Top O'the Morning
---Weather Man
---Musical Jewels
---Sunnyside Up
---Song Hits
---Dress Parade
---Recordings
---Earlybird Session
---Nelson Churchill
---Lew Parker
---Sing America
---N.E.Fellowship
---Breakfast Melodies
---Radio Scrapbook
---Old Salt, Weather
---Musical Clock
---E. B. Rideout
---Kitchen Kapers
---Newsreel
---Gems of Music
---Chuck Acree

12:15 - 1 P.M.

---Aunt Jenny
---V. H. Lindlahr
---Noonday Review
---Horseman, Justice
---News
---Helen Trent
---Marjorie Mills
---Rhythm Caravan
---Curbstone Quiz
---Farm, Food Hour
---Our Gal Sunday
---Fisherman's News
---Big Sister
---Music Shop
---Joe Dineen
---Your Requests
---Recordings

4 -6:30 P.M.

---Boston Ballroom
---Hint Hunt
---Backstage Wife
---Recordings
---Joe Dineen
---Sunset Serenade
---The 920 Club
---Musical Roundup
---House Party
---Stella Dallas
---Cinnamon Bear
---Lorenzo Jones
---Kick Konga
---Tune Shop
---Widder Brown
---Uncle Remus
---Neal Wallace
---Listen Ladies
---Hop Harrigan
---A Girl Marries
---Dick Tracy
---Superman
---Portia Faces Life
---Terry, Pirates
---Roundup Time
---Capt. Midnight
---Just Plain Bill
---Jack Armstrong
---Front Page Farrell
---Lum'n' Abner
---Tom Mix
---News
---Eric Sevareid
---Sports News
---Geoffrey Harwood
---Jerry and Sky
---Irving T.McDonald
---Go to the Game
---Bump Hadley
---Washington News
---Names in the News

6:30 - 9 P.M.

---Life's Sweet Music
---The Answer Man
---Gene Jones
---Frank Fallon
---Ranny Weeks
---Sports Review
---Lowell Thomas
---Ski News
---3 Star Extra
---Mus. Rendezvous
---Tommy Dorsey Show
---Beulah
---Fulton Lewis Jr.
---Supper Club
---Jack Smith Show
---Tello-Test
---World News
---J.W. Vandercook
---Club 15
---Henry J.Taylor
---Yankee Yarns
---The Lone Ranger
---Edw. R. Murrow
---Inside Sports
---Baby Snooks
---Music in Air
---Burl Ives
---Highways in Melody
---The Fat Man
---Alan Dale
---The Thin Man
---To the Girls
---Can You Top This?
---Your F.B.I.
---Music in the Air
---U.S. Coast Guard
---Mark Warnow
---Gabriel Heatter
---People Are Funny
---Break the Bank
---Information Please

Radio Programs continued

Saturday

7 A.M.-11 A.M.
---News
---Top O' the Morning
---Weather Man
---Musical Jewels
---Sunnyside Up
---Song Hits
---Dress Parade
---Recordings
---Earlybird Session
---Nelson Churchill
---Lew Parker
---Sing America
---Five Minutes to Go
---George's Jamboree
---N.E. Fellowship
---Breakfast Melodies
---Wake Up N.E.
---Radio Scrapbook
---Old Salt, Weather
---Musical Clock
---Hum and Strum
---E.B. Rideout
---Chet Gaylord
---Caroline Cabot
---Beantown Varieties
---Saturday Encores
---Georgia Mae
---Ed Dinsmore Show
---The Surrey Room
---Home Forum
---Tommy Bartlett
---Potpourri Music
---Morning Pops
---M-1 Safety Squad
---Tello-Test
---Turntable Terrace
---Edward Rowe Snow
---Rhyme Does Pay
---Verne Williams
---Carnival of Music
---Mary Lee Taylor
---Archie Andrews
---Louise Morgan
---Children's Songbag

11:30 A.M-5:30 P.M.
---Warren Sweeney
---Meet the Meeks
---Animal Club
---Abbott & Costello
----Nila Mack
---Adventurer's Club
---Ed McConnell
---Land of Lost
---Theatre of Today
---Pan Americana
---News
---Fiesta
---Marvin Berhrens
---Albert Warner
---R. Rizzling
---Hollywood Stars
---Man on the Farm
---Take Time, Live
---Grand Central Sta.
---U.N. Highlights
---Football Game
---County Fair
---Our Town Speaks
---Bob and Ray
---Mary Ruth
---Give and Take
---Back Bay Matinees
---Metropolitan Opera
---President Truman
---Garden Gate
---Dick Haymes
---Folk Music
---Syncopation Piece
---Boston Ballroom
---Sports Parade
---At the Chase
---Pied Pipers
---N. Morale's Or.
---Kick Konga
---Names in News
---Ray Bloch's Or.
---Newsboys' Club
---Tea and Crumpets
---King Cole Trio

6 P.M.-9:30 P.M.
---News
---Football Scores
---Geoffrey Harwood
---N.E. News
---Old Salt, Weather
---Dinah Shore
---Bump Hadley
---N.E. Forum
---Harry Wismer
---Sports News
---Frank Fallon
---Sunset, Vine
---Voice of Army
---Football Today
---Hollywood Preview
---Quizdown
---Happy Hollow
---J.W. Vandercook
---Ted Lewis
---Newscope
---Curtain Time
---Child's World
---Curtain Calls
---Juke Box
---The First Nighter
---Twenty Questions
---Life of Riley
---Ross Dolan
---Word of Life
---King, Football
---Truth, Consequences
---Famous Jury Trials
---Old and New
---Time Was
---C.T. Scanlon
---Ned Calmer
---Hockey Game
---Joan Davis Show
---Stop Me
---Your Hit Parade
---Gangbusters
---Vaughn Monroe
---Song Quiz
---Judy Canova Show

Radio Programs continued

Sunday

8:30 A.M.-10:45
---News
---Uncle Elmer's Songs
---Radio Carolers
---Christian Science
---Animaland
---Toyland
---World News
---Church of Air
---Children's Program
---E.Power Briggs
---Story to Order
---Tone Tapestries
---Words, Music
---Cathedral Hour
---Johnson Singers
---Male Quartette
---Music in Air
---Bible Class
---Radio Pulpit
---Message of Israel
---Job Center
---Voice of Prophecy
---Guest Star

10:45 - 12:15
---At the Organ
---Warren Sweeney
---St. Paul Cath.
---String Ensemble
---Musical Gems
---Sacred Heart
---Lyman Bryson
---Ranger Joe
---Hour of Faith
---Solitaire Time
---Ray Bloch
---Pilgrim Hour
---Christian Answer
---Mother Parker
---As Others See Us
---Lutheran Hour
---Open for Discussion
---People's Platform
---News

12:15 A.M.-4:30 P.M.
---Doctor's Orders
---Al Jolson
---Cavalcade Music
---Andre Kostelanetz
---Styles in Song
---Doorway to Life
---Roundtable
---Bing Crosby (Records)
---Symphonette
---Sammy Kaye
---Guy Lombardo
---R. C. A. Show
---Lee Sweetland
---Catholic Truth
---Bob Reid
---Bill Cunningham
---Harvest of Stars
---Security Workshop
---Here's to You
---Symphony Orchestra
---Better Half
---E. Howard's Or.
---Lassie
---Juvenile Jury
---One Man's Family
---Around World
---Serenade
---House of Yesterday
---Quiz Kids
---Our Children

4:30 P.M. - 6 P.M.
---Sweet, Low Down
---Hour of Charm
---Detective Mystery
---Sunday at 4:30
---Student Radio Club
---The Family Hour
---American Music
---The Shadow
---Ford Theatre
---Hoagy Carmichael
---Quick as a Flash
---David Harding

6 P.M. - 7 P.M.
---Ozzie & Harriet
---Dinning Sisters
---Those Websters
---Catholic Hour
---Drew Pearson
---Don Gardiner
---Hal Derwin
---Ginny Simms
---Nick Carter
---Favorite Story
---Greatest Story

7P.M. - 9:30 P.M.
---Gene Autry Show
---Christian Science
---Sherlock Holmes
---Jack Benny Show
---Lowell Institute
---Raymond Swing
---Intermezzo
---Blondie
---Gabriel Heatter
---The Bandwagon
---Your Move Next
---Park St. Church
---Sam Spade
---A.L. Alexander
---Bergen-McCarthy
---Detroit Symphony
---News
---Man Called X
---Jimmy Fidler
---Fred Allen Show
---Magic of Music
---Newscope
---Ned Calmer
---Corliss Archer
---Hockey Game
---Meet at Parky's
---Merry-Go-Round
---Walter Winchell
---Louella Parsons
---Tony Martin Show
---Jim Bacchus Show

About how much time do you spend listening to the radio each day?

15 minutes ½hour ¾hour 1hour 1½hour 1¾hour

2hours 2½ hours 2¾ hours 3 hours

Radio Programs continued

Sunday

8:30 A.M.-10:45
---News
---Uncle Elmer's Songs
---Radio Carolers
---Christian Science
---[illegible]
---Toyland
---World News
---Church of Air
---Children's Program
---[illegible]
---[illegible]
---Tone Tapestries
---[illegible] Music
---Cathedral Hour
---[illegible]
---[illegible]
---[illegible]
---[illegible]
---Bible [illegible]
---Radio Pulpit
---[illegible]
---Voice of Prophecy
---[illegible]
---[illegible]

10:45 - 12:15
---[illegible] Organ
---[illegible]
---[illegible]
---[illegible]
---[illegible]
---[illegible]
---[illegible]
---[illegible]
---Hour of Faith
---[illegible]
---[illegible]
---[illegible]
---[illegible]
---[illegible]
---Lutheran Hour
---[illegible]
---Open for Discussion
---[illegible] Hour
---People's Platform
---[illegible]

12:15 P.M.-4:30 P.M.
---[illegible]
---[illegible]
---[illegible] Music
---[illegible]
---[illegible]
---Doorway to Life
---Roundtable
---Bing Crosby (Records)
---Symphonette
---Sammy Kaye
---Guy Lombardo
---[illegible] Show
---[illegible]
---[illegible]
---[illegible]
---Bill Cunningham
---Harvest of Stars
---[illegible]
---[illegible]
---Symphony Orchestra
---[illegible]
---[illegible]
---[illegible]
---Juvenile Jury
---One Man's Family
---[illegible]
---Serenade
---[illegible]
---[illegible] of Yesterday
---Quiz Kids
---Our Children
---[illegible]

4:30 P.M. - 6 P.M.
---Sweet, Low Down
---Hour of Charm
---Detective Mystery
---[illegible]
---[illegible]
---Family Hour
---[illegible] Music
---[illegible]
---[illegible]
---[illegible]
---[illegible]
---[illegible]
---[illegible]
---[illegible]

6 P.M. - 7 P.M.
---Ozzie & Harriet
---Dinning Sisters
---Those Websters
---Catholic Hour
---Drew Pearson
---Don Gardiner
---[illegible]
---[illegible]
---Nick Carter
---Favorite Story
---Greatest Story
---[illegible]

7 P.M. - 9:30 P.M.
---Gene Autry Show
---Christian Science
---Sherlock Holmes
---Jack Benny Show
---[illegible] Institute
---[illegible]
---[illegible]
---Blondie
---Gabriel Heatter
---[illegible]
---[illegible]
---First St. Church
---Sam Spade
---A. L. Alexander
---Bergen-McCarthy
---Detroit Symphony
---[illegible]
---[illegible]
---Jimmy Fidler
---Fred Allen Show
---Magic of Music
---[illegible]
---Ned Calmer
---Corliss Archer
---[illegible]
---[illegible]
---Merry-Go-Round
---[illegible]
---Louella Parsons
---Tony Martin Show
---[illegible] Show
---[illegible]

About how much time do you spend listening to the radio each day?

15 minutes ½hour ¾hour 1hour 1½hour
2hours 2¼ hours 2½ hours 3 hours

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS OF DATA

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS OF DATA

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter the investigator considers the interpretation of the survey's findings and their implications in regard to grade level, reading level, chronological age, mental age, and sex.

Each of the interests, surveyed, is considered separately.

In order to determine the amount of time spent on each interest by each child, the writer set up the time allotment on a weekly basis. As the average moving picture show consists of a double feature and news, three hours was the amount of time considered for each movie attended. The radio listening time was computed from the daily time schedule of each program. For the purpose of calculating the reading time with a fair degree of accuracy, the investigator considered the size and difficulty of the book read as well as the mental age and reading level of the reader.

In classifying the interests of the children, the writer used the following categories:

Moving Pictures:

1. Children's Movies
2. Comedy

3. Mystery and Adventure
4. Romance

Radio Programs:

1. Comedy
2. Comics
3. Cowboy
4. Historical
5. Legitimate Theatre
6. Mystery
7. News and News Commentators
8. Popular Orchestras and Singers
9. Quiz
10. Religious
11. Sports
12. Symphony and Opera
13. True Life Drama
14. Weather

Books:

1. Adventure and Mystery
2. Autobiography and Biography
3. Animal
4. Fairy Tales
5. History
6. Geography
7. Science and Mechanics
8. Poetry, Music, and Fine Arts

ANALYSIS OF DATA ON MOVIE INTERESTS

Children's interests in moving pictures are analyzed first. In order to determine which group spends more time in the movies, comparisons were made between: the pupils on each grade level, the high grade readers and the low grade readers, the oldest children and the youngest children, the students with the high mental ages and those with the low mental ages, and the boys and the girls.

To show the results statistically, the following tables were constructed.

TABLE III

COMPARISON OF WEEKLY MOVIE TIME OF CHILDREN IN GRADES VI AND V

	No.	Weekly Mean Movie Time	Standard Error of Mean	Diff. of Mean	Standard Error of Diff.	Critical Ratio
Grade VI	110	2.42	.19			
Grade V	103	1.43	.15	.99	.24	4.07

In this table, the critical ratio of 4.07 is significant. It would seem that the children in grade six spend more time at the movies per week than do the children in grade five.

TABLE IV

COMPARISON OF WEEKLY MOVIE TIME OF CHILDREN IN GRADES IV AND VI

	No.	Weekly Mean Movie Time	Standard Error of Mean	Diff. of Mean	Standard Error of Diff.	Critical Ratio
Grade VI	110	2.42	.19			
Grade IV	111	2.11	.17	.31	.26	1.20

In this table the critical ratio of 1.20 is not significant. It would seem that the children in grades VI and IV spend approximately the same amount of time in the movies.

TABLE V

COMPARISON OF WEEKLY MOVIE TIME OF CHILDREN IN GRADES V AND IV

	No.	Weekly Mean Movie Time	Standard Error of Mean	Diff. of Mean	Standard Error of Diff.	Critical Ratio
Grade V	103	1.43	.15			
Grade IV	111	2.11	.17	.68	.23	2.93

In this table the critical ratio of 2.93 is significant. It would seem that the children in grade IV spend more time at the movies per week than do children in grade V.

TABLE VI

COMPARISON OF WEEKLY MOVIE TIME OF HIGH GRADE READERS WITH LOW GRADE READERS

	No.	Weekly Mean Movie Time	Standard Error of Mean	Diff. of Mean	Standard Error of Diff.	Critical Ratio
Q4	81	1.62	.18			
Q1	81	1.95	.21	-.33	.28	-1.18

In this table, the critical ratio of -1.18 is not significant. It would seem that the readers in the fourth quartile and readers in the first quartile spend approximately the same amount of time in the movies each week.

TABLE VII

COMPARISON OF WEEKLY MOVIE TIME OF THE OLDEST WITH THE YOUNGEST CHILDREN

	Weekly Mean Movie Time	Standard Error of Mean	Diff. of Mean	Standard Error of Diff.	Critical Ratio
Fifty oldest Children	2.83	.26			
Fifty youngest Children	2.23	.29	.60	.39	1.54

In this table, the critical ratio of 1.54 is not significant. It would seem that the fifty oldest children spend approximately the same amount of time in the movies each week as do fifty youngest children.

TABLE VIII

COMPARISON OF WEEKLY MOVIE TIME OF HIGHEST WITH LOWEST MENTAL AGE GROUP

	Weekly Mean Movie Time	Standard Error of Mean	Diff. of Mean	Standard Error of Diff.	Critical Ratio
50 Pupils with Highest Mental Age	1.99	.27			
50 Pupils with Lowest Mental Age	2.13	.30	.14	.41	.33

In this table, the critical ratio of .33 is not significant. It would seem that the fifty pupils with the highest mental ages spend approximately the same amount of time in the movies each week as do the fifty children with the lowest mental ages.

TABLE IX

COMPARISON OF WEEKLY MOVIE TIME OF BOYS WITH GIRLS

	No.	Weekly Mean Movie Time	Standard Error of Mean	Diff. of Mean	Standard Error of Diff.	Critical Ratio
Boys	160	2.07	.14			
Girls	164	1.93	.15	.14	.21	.68

In this table, the critical ratio of .68 is not significant. It would seem that boys spend approximately the same amount of time at the movies per week as do the girls.

To summarize the data from the preceding seven tables, it would seem that according to statistics:

1. The children in grade six spend more time at the movies than do the children in grade five
2. The children in grade four spend more time at the movies than do the children in grade five

It would seem, from the aforementioned data, that there is no significant difference in the time spent at the movies by each of the following groups:

1. Children of grades four and six
2. High grade readers and low grade readers
3. Oldest children and youngest children
4. Highest mental age group and lowest mental age group
5. Boys and girls

INTERESTS ACCORDING TO GRADE AND SEX

In order to determine the number of movies seen in each category by the boys and girls of grades four, five, and six, the table on the following page was constructed.

TABLE X

TOTAL NUMBER OF MOVIES SEEN IN EACH CATEGORY ACCORDING TO GRADE AND SEX

	GRADE 4		GRADE 5		GRADE 6		
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Total
Children's Pictures	31	33	29	20	30	43	186
Comedy	6	6	3	1	1	10	27
Mystery and Adventure	21	13	19		23	10	86
Romance	13	28	15	8	24	30	118
Total	71	80	66	29	78	93	417

TABLE XI

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF MOVIES SEEN IN EACH CATEGORY

	No.	Per Cent
1. Children's Pictures	186	45%
2. Romance	118	28%
3. Mystery and Adventure	86	21%
4. Comedy	27	6%

It will be noted that Children's Pictures comprise the largest per cent of movies seen in any single category.

INTERESTS ACCORDING TO SEX

In order to interpret statistically boys' and girls' specific interests in movies, the following tables were constructed for each category.

TABLE XII

COMPARISON OF BOYS' AND GIRLS' INTERESTS IN CHILDREN'S PICTURES

	No.	Mean	Standard Error of Mean	Diff. of Mean	Standard Error of Diff.	Critical Ratio
Boys	160	.56	.05			
Girls	164	.60	.05	.04	.07	.57

In this table, the critical ratio of .57 is not significant. It would seem that the boys see approximately the same number of Children's Movies as do the girls.

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TABLE XIII

COMPARISON OF BOYS' AND GIRLS' INTERESTS IN COMEDY MOVIES

	No.	Mean	Standard Error of Mean	Diff. of Mean	Standard Error of Diff.	Critical Ratio
Boys	160	.006	.006			
Girls	164	.010	.004	.004	.006	.63

In this table, the critical ratio of .63 is not significant. It would seem that the boys see approximately the same number of Comedy movies as do the girls.

TABLE XIV

COMPARISON OF BOYS' AND GIRLS' INTERESTS IN MYSTERY AND ADVENTURE MOVIES

	No.	Mean	Standard Error of Mean	Diff. of Mean	Standard Error of Diff.	Critical Ratio
Boys	160	.39	.05			
Girls	164	.14	.03	.25	.06	4.11

In this table, the critical ratio of 4.11 is significant. It would seem that the boys see more Mystery and Adventure Movies than do the girls.

TABLE XV

COMPARISON OF BOYS' AND GIRLS' INTERESTS IN ROMANCE MOVIES

	No.	Mean	Standard Error of Mean	Diff. of Mean	Standard Error of Diff.	Critical Ratio
Boys	160	.32	.05			
Girls	164	.40	.05	.08	.07	1.15

In this table, the critical ratio of 1.15 is not significant. It would seem that the boys see approximately the same number of Romance movies as do the girls.

To summarize the data in Table XII - XV it would seem that in the following category the boys see more movies than do the girls:

1. Mystery and Adventure

In the following categories it would seem that there is no significant difference in the number of movies seen by the boys and girls:

1. Children's Pictures
2. Romance
3. Comedy

INTERESTS ACCORDING TO CHRONOLOGICAL AGE

To determine the affect of chronological age on the type of movie seen, the table on the following page was constructed. The movies seen by the fifty oldest children were compared with those seen by the fifty youngest children. The age of the fifty oldest children ranged from eleven years, eight months to thirteen years, three months. The age of the fifty youngest children ranged from eight years, six months to nine years, five months.

The table shows the per cent of the total number of movies seen in each category by the fifty oldest children and the per cent of the total number of movies seen in each category by the fifty youngest children.

TABLE XVI

PER CENTS OF MOVIES SEEN BY OLDEST AND YOUNGEST CHILDREN

	50 Oldest Children	50 Youngest Children
Children's Pictures	21%	6%
Comedy	11%	11%
Mystery and Adventure	26%	13%
Romance	24%	8 %

In Table XVI it appears that the fifty oldest children see more movies in the following categories than do the fifty youngest children:

1. Children's Pictures
2. Mystery and Adventure
3. Romance

It appears that there is no significant difference in the number of movies seen by each group in the following category:

1. Comedy

INTERESTS ACCORDING TO MENTAL AGE

To determine the affect of mental age on the type of movie seen, the table on the following page was constructed. The movies seen by the fifty children in the highest mental age group were compared with those seen by the fifty children in the lowest mental age group. The fifty highest mental ages ranged from twelve years, five months to fifteen years, three months. The fifty lowest mental ages ranged from seven years, four months to nine years, five months.

Table XVII shows the per cent of the total number of movies seen in each category by the fifty children with the highest mental ages and the per cent of the total number of movies seen in each category by the fifty children with the lowest mental ages.

TABLE XVII

PER CENTS OF MOVIES SEEN BY HIGHEST AND LOWEST MENTAL AGE GROUPS

	50 Children with Highest Mental Age	50 Children with Lowest Mental Age
Children's Pictures	15%	14%
Comedy	11%	11%
Mystery and Adventure	21%	20%
Romance	11%	19%

In Table XVII, it appears that there is no significant difference in the number of movies seen, in any category, by the children with the highest mental ages or those with the lowest mental ages.

INTERESTS ACCORDING TO READING LEVEL

To determine the affect of reading level on the type of movie seen, Table XVIII was constructed. The 324 children in the survey were divided in quartiles according to the reading level. For this table the movies seen by the eighty-one children in the fourth quartile, the highest reading level, were compared with those seen by the eighty-one children in the first quartile, lowest reading level. On the highest reading level, the range was from grade six, four months to grade ten, nine months. On the lowest reading level, the range was from grade two, one month to grade three, nine months.

The table shows the per cent of the total number of movies seen in each category by the eighty-one children in the fourth quartile and the per cent of the total number of movies seen in each category by the eighty-one children in the first quartile.

TABLE XVIII

PER CENTS OF MOVIES SEEN BY HIGHEST AND LOWEST READING GROUPS

	Q_4 High Grade Readers	Q_1 Low Grade Readers
Children's Pictures	25%	24%
Comedy	19%	22%
Mystery and Adventure	28%	35%
Romance	24%	19%

In Table XVIII, it would appear that there is no significant difference in the number of movies seen in each category by the high grade readers or the low grade readers.

ANALYSIS OF DATA ON RADIO INTERESTS

To determine which group spends more time listening to the radio, comparisons were made between the pupils on each grade level, the high grade readers and the low grade readers, the oldest children and the youngest children, the students with the high mental ages and those with the low mental ages, and the boys and girls.

The tables on the following seven pages were constructed to show the results of the comparisons indicated above.

TABLE XIX

COMPARISON OF RADIO LISTENING TIME OF CHILDREN IN GRADES VI AND V

	No.	Weekly Mean Radio Time	Standard Error of Mean	Diff. of Mean	Standard Error of Diff.	Critical Ratio
Grade VI	110	13.12	.51			
Grade V	103	10.52	.506	2.60	.72	3.61

In this table, the critical ratio of 3.61 is significant. It would seem that the pupils in grade VI spend more time listening to the radio than do the pupils in grade V.

TABLE XX

COMPARISON OF RADIO LISTENING TIME OF CHILDREN IN GRADES VI AND IV

	No.	Weekly Mean Radio Time	Standard Error of Mean	Diff. of Mean	Standard Error of Diff.	Critical Ratio
Grade VI	110	13.12	.51			
Grade IV	111	10.14	.60	2.98	.79	3.77

In this table, the critical ratio of 3.77 is significant. It would seem that pupils in grade six spend more time listening to the radio than do the pupils in grade four.

TABLE XXI

COMPARISON OF RADIO LISTENING TIME OF CHILDREN IN GRADES V AND IV

	No.	Weekly Mean Radio Time	Standard Error of Mean	Diff. of Mean	Standard Error of Diff.	Critical Ratio
Grade V	103	10.52	.506			
Grade IV	111	10.14	.60	.38	.79	.48

In this table, the critical ratio of .48 is not significant. It would seem that the pupils in grade V spend approximately the same amount of time listening to the radio as do the pupils in grade IV.

TABLE XXII

COMPARISON OF RADIO LISTENING TIME OF HIGH GRADE READERS WITH LOW GRADE READERS

	No.	Weekly Mean Radio Time	Standard Error of Mean	Diff. of Mean	Standard Error of Diff.	Critical Ratio
Q4	81	12.77	.60			
Q1	81	9.78	.65	2.99	.89	3.36

In this table, the critical ratio of 3.36 is significant. It would seem that the high grade readers spend more time listening to the radio than do the low grade readers.

TABLE XXIII

COMPARISON OF RADIO LISTENING TIME OF THE OLDEST WITH THE YOUNGEST CHILDREN

	Weekly Mean Radio Time	Standard Error of Mean	Diff. of Mean	Standard Error of Diff.	Critical Ratio
50 Oldest Children	13.66	.66			
50 Youngest Children	9.26	.90	4.40	1.12	3.93

In this table, the critical ratio of 3.93 is significant. It would seem that the fifty oldest children spend more time listening to the radio than do the fifty youngest children.

TABLE XXIV

COMPARISON OF RADIO LISTENING TIME OF HIGHEST WITH LOWEST MENTAL AGE GROUP

	Weekly Mean Radio Time	Standard Error of Mean	Diff. of Mean	Standard Error of Diff.	Critical Ratio
50 Highest Mental Age	13.46	.79			
50 Lowest Mental Age	8.86	.89	4.60	1.18	3.90

In this table, the critical ratio of 3.90 is significant. It would seem that the fifty pupils with the highest mental age spend more time listening to the radio than do the fifty children with the lowest mental age.

TABLE XXV

COMPARISON OF RADIO LISTENING TIME OF BOYS WITH GIRLS

	No.	Weekly Mean Radio Time	Standard Error of Mean	Diff. of Mean	Standard Error of Diff.	Critical Ratio
Boys	160	11.61	.44			
Girls	164	11.24	.48	.37	.65	.57

In this table, the critical ratio of .57 is not significant. It would seem that the boys and girls spend approximately the same amount of time listening to the radio.

To summarize the data from the preceding seven tables, it would seem:

1. The children in grade six spend more time listening to the radio than do the children in grade five.
2. The children in grade six spend more time listening to the radio than do the children in grade four.
3. The high grade readers spend more time listening to the radio than do the low grade readers.
4. The oldest children spend more time listening to the radio than do the youngest children.
5. The children with the highest mental ages spend more time listening to the radio than do children with the lowest mental ages.

It appears from the aforementioned data that there is no significant difference in the time spent listening to the radio by each of the following groups:

1. Children of grades five and four
2. Boys and Girls

INTERESTS ACCORDING TO GRADE AND SEX

The table, on the following page, was constructed in order to determine the number of radio programs in each

category heard by the boys and girls of grades four, five, and six.

TABLE XXVI

TOTAL NUMBER OF RADIO PROGRAMS HEARD IN EACH CATEGORY ACCORDING TO GRADE AND SEX

	Grade 4		Grade 5		Grade 6		
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Total
Comedy	292	395	407	273	482	481	2330
Comics	142	146	187	92	123	113	803
Cowboy	92	106	124	86	111	97	616
Historical	10	12	12	9	13	17	73
Legitimate Theatre	21	50	31	64	59	79	304
Mystery	295	314	440	224	461	424	2158
News and News Commentators	34	25	37	24	54	36	210
Popular Orchestras and Singers	166	264	195	161	247	343	1376
Quiz	53	55	83	51	97	53	392
Sports	37	8	77	11	65	11	209
True Life Drama	193	323	150	215	157	469	1507
Religious	3	3		4	3	1	14
Symphony and Opera		1			2		3
Weather	16	16	24	15	23	10	104
Total	1354	1718	1767	1229	1897	2134	10099

TABLE XXVII

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF RADIO PROGRAMS HEARD IN EACH CATEGORY

	Number	Per Cent
Comedy	2330	23%
Mystery	2158	21%
True Life	1507	15%
Popular Orchestra and Singer	1376	14%
Comics	803	8%
Cowboy	616	6%
Quiz	392	4%
Legitimate Theatre	304	3%
News and Commentator	210	2%
Sports	209	2%
Weather	104	1%
Historical Drama	73	1%
Religion	14	
Symphony and Opera	3	

In this table, it would seem that the first four categories, making nearly seventy-five per cent of the total, are the most popular programs.

In order to interpret statistically boys' and girls' specific interests in radio programs, the following tables were constructed for each category.

TABLE XXVIII

COMPARISON OF BOYS' AND GIRLS' INTERESTS IN COMEDY RADIO PROGRAMS

	No.	Mean	Standard Error of Mean	Diff. of Mean	Standard Error of Diff.	Critical Ratio
Boys	160	7.38	.38			
Girls	164	7.01	.33	.37	.51	.73

In this table, the critical ratio of .73 is not significant. It would seem that the boys and girls listen to approximately the same number of Comedy Radio Programs.

TABLE XXIX

COMPARSION OF BOYS' AND GIRLS' INTERESTS IN COMIC STRIP CHARACTER RADIO PROGRAMS

	No.	Mean	Standard Error of Mean	Diff. of Mean	Standard Error of Diff.	Critical Ratio
Boys	160	2.85	.15			
Girls	164	2.14	.14	.71	.20	3.55

In this table, the critical ratio of 3.55 is significant. It would seem that the boys listen to more Comic Strip Character Radio Programs than do the girls.

TABLE XXX

COMPARISON OF BOYS' AND GIRLS' INTERESTS IN COWBOY RADIO PROGRAMS

	No.	Mean	Standard Error of Mean	Diff. of Mean	Standard Error of Diff.	Critical Ratio
Boys	160	2.04	.09			
Girls	164	1.80	.10	.24	.13	1.77

In this table, the critical ratio of 1.77 is not significant. It would seem that the boys listen to approximately the same number of Cowboy Radio Programs as do the girls.

TABLE XXXI

COMPARISON OF BOYS' AND GIRLS' INTERESTS IN HISTORICAL DRAMA RADIO PROGRAMS

	No.	Mean	Standard Error of Mean	Diff. of Mean	Standard Error of Diff.	Critical Ratio
Boys	160	.22	.34			
Girls	164	.23	.36	.01	.49	.02

In this table, the critical ratio of .02 is not significant. It would seem that girls listen to approximately the same number of Historical Drama radio programs as do boys.

TABLE XXXII

COMPARISON OF BOYS' AND GIRLS' INTERESTS IN LEGITIMATE THEATRE RADIO PROGRAMS

	No.	Mean	Standard Error of Mean	Diff. of Mean	Standard Error of Diff.	Critical Ratio
Boys	160	.69	.096			
Girls	164	1.17	.12	-.48	.15	-3.13

In this table, the critical ratio of -3.13 is significant. It would seem that the girls listen to more Legitimate Theatre Radio Programs than do boys.

TABLE XXXIII

COMPARISON OF BOYS' AND GIRLS' INTERESTS IN MYSTERY RADIO PROGRAMS

	No.	Mean	Standard Error of Mean	Diff. of Mean	Standard Error of Diff.	Critical Ratio
Boys	160	7.48	.39			
Girls	164	5.86	.40	1.62	.56	2.90

In this table, the critical ratio of 2.90 is significant. It would seem that the boys listen to more Mystery Radio Programs than do the girls.

TABLE XXXIV

COMPARISON OF BOYS' AND GIRLS' INTERESTS IN PROGRAMS OF POPULAR ORCHESTRAS AND SINGERS

	No.	Mean	Standard Error of Mean	Diff. of Mean	Standard Error of Diff.	Critical Ratio
Boys	160	3.80	.34			
Girls	164	4.68	.40	-.88	.52	-1.69

In this table, the critical ratio of -1.69 is not significant. It would seem that the boys listen to approximately the same number of Popular Orchestras and Singers on the radio as do the girls.

TABLE XXXV

COMPARISON OF BOYS' AND GIRLS' INTERESTS IN QUIZ RADIO PROGRAMS

	No.	Mean	Standard Error of Mean	Diff. of Mean	Standard Error of Diff.	Critical Ratio
Boys	160	1.46	.11			
Girls	164	.97	.09	.49	.14	3.44

In this table, the critical ratio of 3.44 is significant. It would seem that boys listen to more Quiz Radio Programs than do girls.

TABLE XXXVI

COMPARISON OF BOYS' AND GIRLS' INTERESTS IN RADIO NEWS AND NEWS COMMENTATORS

	No.	Mean	Standard Error of Mean	Diff. of Mean	Standard Error of Diff.	Critical Ratio
Boys	160	.78	.09			
Girls	164	.52	.07	.26	.11	2.28

In this table, the critical ratio of 2.28 is not significant. It would seem that the boys listen to approximately the same number of News Broadcasts and News Commentators as do the girls.

TABLE XXXVII

COMPARISON OF BOYS' AND GIRLS' INTERESTS IN RELIGIOUS RADIO PROGRAMS

	No.	Mean	Standard Error of Mean	Diff. of Mean	Standard Error of Diff.	Critical Ratio
Boys	160	.03	.02			
Girls	164	.05	.02	.02	.27	.07

In this table, the critical ratio of .07 is not significant. It would seem that boys listen to approximately the same number of Religious Radio Programs as do the girls.

TABLE XXXVIII

COMPARISON OF BOYS' AND GIRLS' INTERESTS IN SPORTS RADIO PROGRAMS

	No.	Mean	Standard Error of Mean	Diff. of Mean	Standard Error of Diff.	Critical Ratio
Boys	160	1.12	.13			
Girls	164	.18	.04	.94	.14	6.91

In this table, the critical ratio of 6.91 is significant. It would seem that boys listen to more Sports Radio Programs than do girls.

TABLE XXXIX

COMPARISON OF BOYS' AND GIRLS' INTERESTS IN SYMPHONY AND OPERA RADIO PROGRAMS

	No.	Mean	Standard Error of Mean	Diff. of Mean	Standard Error of Diff.	Critical Ratio
Boys	160	.01	.01			
Girls	164	.006	.006	.004	.01	.40

In this table, the critical ratio of .40 is not significant. It would seem that the boys listen to approximately the same number of Symphony and Opera Radio Programs as do the girls.

TABLE XL

COMPARISON OF BOYS' AND GIRLS' INTERESTS IN TRUE LIFE DRAMA RADIO PROGRAMS

	No.	Mean	Standard Error of Mean	Diff. of Mean	Standard Error of Diff.	Critical Ratio
Boys	160	3.12	.28			
Girls	164	6.14	.46	3.02	.54	5.60

In this table, the critical ratio of 5.60 is significant. It would seem that girls listen to more True Life Drama Programs than do boys.

TABLE XLI

COMPARISON OF BOYS' AND GIRLS' INTERESTS IN WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

	No.	Mean	Standard Error of Mean	Diff. of Mean	Standard Error of Diff.	Critical Ratio
Boys	160	.39	.04			
Girls	164	.25	.035	.14	.056	2.50

In this table, the critical ratio of 2.50 is significant. It would seem that the boys listen to more Weather Radio Broadcasts than do the girls.

To summarize the data in Tables XXVIII - XLI, it would seem that in the following categories the boys listen to more radio programs than do the girls:

1. Comics
2. Mystery
3. Quiz
4. Sports
5. Weather

In the following categories it would seem that the girls listen to more radio programs than do the boys:

1. Legitimate Theatre
2. True Life Drama

From the data, it would seem that in the following categories the boys listen to approximately the same number of radio programs as do the girls:

1. Comedy
2. Cowboy
3. Historical
4. Popular Orchestra and Singer
5. News and Commentators
6. Religion
7. Symphony and Opera

INTERESTS ACCORDING TO CHRONOLOGICAL AGE

To determine the affect of chronological age on the type of program heard, the table on the following page was constructed. The radio programs heard by the fifty oldest children were compared with those heard by the fifty youngest children. The age of the fifty oldest children ranged from eleven years, eight months to thirteen years, three months. The age of the fifty youngest children ranged from eight years, six months to nine years, five months.

Table XLII shows the per cent of the total number of programs heard in each category by the fifty oldest children and the per cent of the total number of programs heard in each category by the fifty youngest children.

TABLE XLII

PER CENTS OF RADIO PROGRAMS HEARD BY OLDEST AND YOUNGEST CHILDREN

	50 Oldest Children	50 Youngest Children
Comedy	18%	12%
Comics	15%	16%
Cowboy	13%	17%
Historical	15%	14%
Legitimate Theatre	22%	10%
Mystery	15%	6%
News and Commentators	20%	13%
Popular Orchestras and Singers	18%	12%
Quiz	19%	10%
Sports	23%	13%
True Life Drama	19%	15%
Religion	0	21%
Symphony and Opera	33%	33%
Weather	17%	10%

In Table XLII, it would seem that the youngest children hear more programs on Religion than do the oldest children.

It would seem that the oldest children hear more Mystery and Legitimate Theatre programs than do the youngest children.

In the other categories, it would seem that oldest children hear about the same number of programs as do the youngest children.

INTERESTS ACCORDING TO MENTAL AGE

In order to determine the affect of mental age on the type of program heard, the programs listened to by the fifty children with the highest mental age were compared with those heard by the children with the lowest mental age. The fifty highest mental ages ranged from twelve years, five months to fifteen years, three months. The fifty lowest mental ages ranged from seven years, four months to nine years, five months.

The table on the next page shows the per cent of the total number of programs heard in each category by the fifty children with highest mental ages and the per cent of the total number of programs heard in each category by the fifty children with the lowest mental ages.

TABLE XLIII

PER CENTS OF RADIO PROGRAMS HEARD BY HIGHEST AND LOWEST MENTAL AGE GROUPS

	50 Children with Highest Mental Age	50 Children with Lowest Mental Age
Comedy	17%	12%
Comics	11%	16%
Cowboy	15%	12%
Historical	12%	25%
Legitimate Theatre	25%	11%
Mystery	19%	10%
News and Commentators	22%	11%
Popular Orchestras and Singers	19%	14%
Quiz	22%	8%
Sports	19%	11%
True Life Drama	19%	11%
Religion	7%	29%
Symphony and Opera	67%	0
Weather	19%	14%

From Table XLIII, it seems that the fifty children in the highest mental age group hear more programs in the following categories than do the fifty children in the lowest mental age group:

1. Quiz
2. Legitimate Theatre
3. Symphony and Opera

It seems, from the same data, that the fifty children in the lowest mental age group hear more programs in the following category than do the fifty children in the highest mental age group:

1. Religion

From this table, it seems that the fifty children in the highest mental age group hear about the same number of programs in each of the other 10 categories as do the fifty children in the lowest mental age group.

INTERESTS ACCORDING TO READING LEVEL

To determine the affect of reading level on the type of program selected, the number of programs heard in each category by the eighty-one children in the fourth quartile, the highest reading group, was compared to the number of programs heard by the eighty-one children in the first quartile, the lowest reading group. The range of reading level in the highest quartile was from grade six, four months to grade ten, nine months. In the lowest quartile, the range was from grade two, one month to grade three, nine months.

The table on the following page shows the per cent of the total number of programs heard in each category by the children in the highest quartile and those in the lowest.

TABLE XLIV

PER CENTS OF RADIO PROGRAMS HEARD BY HIGHEST AND LOWEST READING GROUPS

	Q_4 High Grade Readers	Q_1 Low Grade Readers
Comedy	31%	19%
Comics	23%	26%
Cowboy	26%	23%
Historical	36%	17%
Legitimate Theatre	33%	14%
Mystery	27%	20%
News and Commentators	28%	21%
Popular Orchestras and Singers	27%	25%
Quiz	35%	20%
Sports	31%	24%
True Life Drama	26%	11%
Religion	7%	29%
Symphony and Opera	67%	33%
Weather	32%	28%

From Table XLIV it appears that the high grade readers listen to more radio programs in each of the following categories than do the low grade readers:

1. Historical Drama
2. Legitimate Theatre
3. True Life Drama
4. Symphony and Opera

In the following category, it appears that the low grade readers hear more programs than do the high grade readers:

1. Religion

It seems that the high grade readers hear about the same number of programs as do the low grade readers in the following categories:

1. Comedy
2. Comics
3. Cowboy
4. Mystery
5. News and Commentators
6. Popular Orchestras and Singers
7. Quiz
8. Sports
9. Weather

ANALYSIS OF DATA ON VOLUNTARY BOOK READING

In order to determine which group spends more time reading, comparisons were made between: the pupils on each grade level, the high grade readers and the low grade readers, the oldest children and the youngest children, the students with the highest mental ages and those with the lowest mental ages, and the boys and girls.

To show the results statistically, the following tables were constructed.

TABLE XLV

COMPARISON OF VOLUNTARY READING TIME OF CHILDREN IN GRADES VI AND V

	No.	Weekly Mean Reading Time	Standard Error of Mean	Diff. of Mean	Standard Error of Diff.	Critical Ratio
Grade VI	110	8.01	.45			
Grade V	103	8.02	.59	-.01	.74	-.013

In this table, the critical ratio of .013 is not significant. It would seem that the children in grade six spend approximately the same amount of time reading as do the children in grade five.

TABLE XLVI

COMPARISON OF VOLUNTARY READING TIME OF CHILDREN IN GRADES VI AND IV

	No.	Weekly Mean Reading Time	Standard Error of Mean	Diff. of Mean	Standard Error of Diff.	Critical Ratio
Grade VI	110	8.01	.45			
Grade IV	111	7.63	.54	.38	.70	.543

In this table, the critical ratio of .543 is not significant. It would seem that children in grade VI spend approximately the same amount of time in reading as do the children in grade IV.

TABLE XLVII

COMPARISON OF VOLUNTARY READING TIME OF CHILDREN IN GRADES V AND IV

	No.	Weekly Mean Reading Time	Standard Error of Mean	Diff. of Mean	Standard Error of Diff.	Critical Ratio
Grade V	103	8.02	.59			
Grade IV	111	7.63	.54	.39	.80	.487

In this table, the critical ratio of .487 is not significant. It would seem that the children in grade V spend approximately the same amount of time reading as do children in grade IV.

TABLE XLVIII

COMPARISON OF VOLUNTARY READING TIME OF HIGH GRADE READERS WITH LOW GRADE READERS

	No.	Weekly Mean Reading Time	Standard Error of Mean	Diff. of Mean	Standard Error of Diff.	Critical Ratio
Q4	81	9.77	.64			
Q1	81	5.33	.54	4.44	.84	5.28

In this table, the critical ratio of 5.28 is significant. It would seem that the high grade readers spend more time reading per week than do the low grade readers.

TABLE XLIX

COMPARISON OF VOLUNTARY READING TIME OF THE OLDEST WITH THE YOUNGEST CHILDREN

	Weekly Mean Reading Time	Standard Error of Mean	Diff. of Mean	Standard Error of Diff.	Critical Ratio
50 Oldest Children	7.36	.58			
50 Youngest Children	7.94	.88	.58	1.05	.55

In this table, the critical ratio of .55 is not significant. It would seem that the fifty oldest children spend approximately the same amount of time reading as do the fifty youngest children.

TABLE L

COMPARISON OF VOLUNTARY READING TIME OF HIGHEST WITH LOWEST MENTAL AGE GROUP

	Mean	Standard Error of Mean	Diff. of Mean	Standard Error of Diff.	Critical Ratio
50 Highest Mental Age	8.80	.69			
50 Lowest Mental Age	5.90	.84	2.90	1.09	2.67

In this table, the critical ratio of 2.67 is significant. It would seem that the fifty children with the highest mental ages spend more time reading than do the fifty children with the lowest mental ages.

TABLE LI

COMPARISON OF VOLUNTARY READING TIME OF BOYS WITH GIRLS

	No.	Weekly Mean Reading Time	Standard Error of Mean	Diff. of Mean	Standard Error of Diff.	Critical Ratio
Boys	160	6.59	.40			
Girls	164	9.14	.44	2.55	.34	7.31

In this table, the critical ratio of 7.31 is significant. It would seem that the girls spend more time reading than do boys.

To summarize the data from the preceding seven tables, it would seem:

1. The high grade readers spend more time reading than do the low grade readers.
2. Girls spend more time reading than do the boys.
3. The children with the highest mental ages spend more time reading than do children with the lowest mental ages.

From the data, it would appear that there is no significant difference in the time spent in reading by each of the following groups:

1. Children in grades VI and V
2. Children in grades VI and IV
3. Children in grades V and IV
4. Oldest children and youngest children

INTERESTS ACCORDING TO GRADE AND SEX

In order to determine the number of books read in each category by the boys and girls of grades four, five, and six, the table on the following page was constructed.

TABLE LII

TOTAL NUMBER OF BOOKS READ IN EACH CATEGORY ACCORDING TO GRADE AND SEX

	Grade 4		Grade 5		Grade 6		
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Total
Adventure and Mystery	159	302	133	173	109	146	1022
Autobiography and Biography	18	42	37	33	25	23	178
Animal	41	69	48	56	23	59	296
Fairy Tales	2	21		13		21	57
History	5	8	1	11	2	4	31
Geography	5	7	4	4		6	26
Science and Mechanics	7	7	5	4	12	3	38
Poetry, Music and Fine Arts	10	16	11	13	12	22	84
Total	247	472	239	307	183	284	1732

TABLE LIII

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF BOOKS READ IN EACH CATEGORY

	No.	Per Cent
1. Adventure and Mystery	1022	59%
2. Animal	296	17%
3. Autobiography and Biography	178	10%
4. Poetry, Music and Fine Arts	84	5%
5. Fairy Tales	57	3%
6. Science and Mechanics	38	2%
7. History	31	2%
8. Geography	26	2%

It appears from this table that books of Adventure and Mystery are the most popular with children of the intermediate grades.

It appears that books of Geography are least popular.

INTERESTS ACCORDING TO SEX

In order to interpret statistically boys' and girls' specific interests in books, the following tables were constructed, one for each category.

TABLE LIV

COMPARISON OF BOYS' AND GIRLS' INTERESTS IN ADVENTURE AND MYSTERY BOOKS

	No.	Mean	Standard Error of Mean	Diff. of Mean	Standard Error of Diff.	Critical Ratio
Boys	160	2.50	.26			
Girls	164	3.78	.35	1.28	.43	2.94

In this table, the critical ratio of 2.94 is significant. It would seem that girls read more books of adventure and mystery than do boys.

TABLE LV

COMPARISON OF BOYS' AND GIRLS' INTERESTS IN ANIMAL BOOKS

	No.	Mean	Standard Error of Mean	Diff. of Mean	Standard Error of Diff.	Critical Ratio
Boys	160	.70	.11			
Girls	164	1.12	.14	.42	.58	.72

In this table, the critical ratio of .72 is not significant. It would seem that boys read approximately the same number of animal books as do the girls.

TABLE LVI

COMPARISON OF BOYS' AND GIRLS' INTEREST IN AUTOBIOGRAPHY AND BIOGRAPHY

	No.	Mean	Standard Error of Mean	Diff. of Mean	Standard Error of Diff.	Critical Ratio
Boys	160	.50	.10			
Girls	164	.60	.11	.10	.15	.67

In this table, the critical ratio of .67 is not significant. It would seem that boys read approximately the same number of books of autobiography and biography as do the girls.

TABLE LVII

COMPARISON OF BOYS' AND GIRLS' INTERESTS IN FAIRY TALES

	No.	Mean	Standard Error of Mean	Diff. of Mean	Standard Error of Diff.	Critical Ratio
Boys	160	.01	.01			
Girls	164	.34	.07	.33	.07	4.71

In this table, the critical ratio of 4.71 is significant. It would seem that the girls read more books of Fairy Tales than do the boys.

TABLE LVIII

COMPARISON OF BOYS' AND GIRLS' INTERESTS IN BOOKS OF GEOGRAPHY

	No.	Mean	Standard Error of Mean	Diff. of Mean	Standard Error of Diff.	Critical Ratio
Boys	160	.06	.02			
Girls	164	.10	.03	.04	.036	1.11

In this table, the critical ratio of 1.11 is not significant. It would seem that boys read approximately the same number of books about Geography as do the girls.

TABLE LIX

COMPARISON OF BOYS' AND GIRLS' INTERESTS IN HISTORICAL STORY BOOKS

	No.	Mean	Standard Error of Mean	Diff. of Mean	Standard Error of Diff.	Critical Ratio
Boys	160	.05	.02			
Girls	164	.14	.03	-.09	.04	-2.25

In this table, the critical ratio of -2.25 is not significant. It would seem that the boys read approximately the same number of historical story books as do the girls.

TABLE LX

COMPARISON OF BOYS' AND GIRLS' INTERESTS IN POETRY BOOKS

	No.	Mean	Standard Error of Mean	Diff. of Mean	Standard Error of Diff.	Critical Ratio
Boys	160	.21	.03			
Girls	164	.31	.04	-.10	.05	2.00

In this table, the critical ratio of -2.00 is not significant. It would seem that the boys read approximately the same number of Poetry books as do the girls.

TABLE LXI

COMPARISON OF BOYS' AND GIRLS' INTERESTS IN SCIENCE AND MECHANICS BOOKS

	No.	Mean	Standard Error of Mean	Diff. of Mean	Standard Error of Diff.	Critical Ratio
Boys	160	.15	.04			
Girls	164	.09	.02	.06	.04	1.50

In this table, the critical ratio of 1.50 is not significant. It would seem that boys read approximately the same number of books on Science and Mechanics as do the girls.

To summarize the data in Tables LIV - LXI, it would seem that in the following categories girls read more books than do boys:

1. Adventure and Mystery
2. Fairy Tales

In the following categories, it would seem that the boys read approximately the same number of books as do the girls.

1. Animal
2. Autobiography
3. Geography
4. History
5. Poetry
6. Science and Mechanics

INTERESTS ACCORDING TO CHRONOLOGICAL AGE

To determine the affect of chronological age on the type of book read, the table on the following page was constructed. The books read by the fifty oldest children were compared with those read by the fifty youngest children. The ages of the fifty oldest children ranged from eleven years, eight months to thirteen years, three months. The ages of the fifty youngest children ranged from eight years, six months to nine years, five months.

Table LXII shows the per cent of the total number of

books read in each category by the fifty oldest children and the per cent of the total number of books read by the fifty youngest children.

TABLE LXII

PER CENTS OF BOOKS READ BY OLDEST AND YOUNGEST CHILDREN

	50 Oldest Children	50 Youngest Children
Adventure and Mystery	8%	22%
Animal	11%	19%
Autobiography and Biography	9%	20%
Fairy Tales	11%	25%
Geography	4%	19%
History	19%	16%
Poetry, Music and Fine Arts	17%	15%
Science and Mechanics	34%	26%

From the data in the preceding table, it appears that in the following categories the fifty youngest children read more books than do the fifty oldest children:

1. Adventure and Mystery
2. Autobiography and Biography
3. Geography
4. Fairy Tales

It seems that in the following categories the fifty oldest children read about the same number of books as do the fifty youngest children:

1. Animal
2. History
3. Poetry, Music and Fine Arts
4. Science and Mechanics

INTERESTS ACCORDING TO MENTAL AGE

In order to determine the affect of mental age on the type of book read, the books read in each category by the fifty children with the highest mental ages were compared with those read by the children with the lowest mental ages. The fifty highest mental ages ranged from twelve years, five months to fifteen years, three months. The fifty lowest mental ages ranged from seven years, four months to nine years, five months.

The table on the following page shows the per cent

of the total number of books read in each category by the fifty children with the highest mental ages and the per cent of the total number of books read in each category by the fifty children with the lowest mental ages.

TABLE LXIII

PER CENTS OF BOOKS READ BY HIGHEST AND LOWEST MENTAL AGE GROUPS

	50 Children with Highest Mental Age	50 Children with Lowest Mental Age
Adventure and Mystery	11%	11%
Animal	11%	2%
Autobiography and Biography	11%	2%
Fairy Tales	18%	33%
Geography	8%	27%
History	10%	3%
Poetry, Music and Fine Arts	13%	14%
Science and Mechanics	26%	8%

From Table LXIII, it appears that the fifty children in the highest mental age group read more books in the following categories than do the fifty children in the lowest mental age group:

1. Animal
2. Autobiography and Biography
3. History
4. Science and Mechanics

From the data, it seems that the fifty children with the lowest mental ages read more books in the following category than do the fifty children with the highest mental ages:

1. Fairy Tales
2. Geography

It appears that in the following categories, the fifty children with the highest mental ages read about the same number of books as do the fifty children with the lowest mental ages:

1. Adventure and Mystery
2. Poetry, Music and Fine Arts

INTERESTS ACCORDING TO READING LEVEL

In order to determine the affect of reading level on the type of book read, the choices, in each category, read by the eighty-one children in the fourth quartile, highest reading level, and those read by the eighty-one children in

the first quartile, lowest reading level, were compared. The range of the highest reading level was from grade six, four months to grade ten, nine months. On the lowest reading level, the range was from grade two, one month to grade three, nine months.

TABLE LXIV

PER CENTS OF BOOKS READ BY HIGHEST AND LOWEST READING GROUPS

	Q_4 High Grade Readers	Q_1 Low Grade Readers
Adventure and Mystery	24%	17%
Animal	24%	18%
Autobiography and Biography	27%	7%
Fairy Tales	18%	32%
Geography	15%	35%
History	26%	0
Poetry, Music and Fine Arts	21%	19%
Science and Mechanics	47%	8%

From Table LXIV, it appears that in the following categories more books are read by the eighty-one high grade readers than are read by the eighty-one low grade readers:

1. Autobiography and Biography
2. History
3. Science and Mechanics

It appears that in the following categories more books are read by the eighty-one low grade readers than are read by the eighty-one high grade readers:

1. Fairy Tales
2. Geography

It seems that in the following categories the same number of books are read by both the high grade readers and the low grade readers:

1. Adventure and Mystery
2. Animal
3. Poetry, Music, and Fine Arts

CHAPTER IV

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

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SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

This survey of the interests of intermediate grade children in moving pictures, radio programs, and voluntary book reading was conducted for the purpose of answering the following questions:

1. How does grade level affect the amount of time spent on each interest?
2. What is the influence of reading achievement on the amount of time spent on each interest?
3. What is the affect of chronological age on the amount of time spent on each interest?
4. How does mental age affect the amount of time spent on each interest?
5. What is the influence of sex on the amount of time spent on each interest?
6. What types of moving pictures, radio programs, and books are chosen most frequently by boys and girls in grades four, five, and six?
7. What is the influence of sex on each type selected?
8. How is the selection of each type affected by chronological age?
9. What is the affect of mental age on the selection of each type?
10. What is the affect of reading achievement on the selection of each type?

A questionnaire, which covered a two weeks period, was submitted to 324 intermediate grade boys and girls in four elementary schools. The investigator classified and tabulated the information given in regard to movies seen, radio programs heard, and books read voluntarily. The pupil population of 160 boys and 164 girls, representing a wide variation in socio-economic status, ranged in age from eight years, six months to thirteen years, three months. The mental age of the children, according to Kuhlmann Anderson Group Intelligence Tests, ranged from seven years, four months to fifteen years, three months. The reading level of the group, according to Stanford Achievement Tests, ranged from grade two, one month to grade ten, nine months.

From the data obtained about moving picture interests, the following conclusions were formulated:

1. The children in grade six spent more time at the movies per week than did the children in grade five.
2. The children in grade four spent more time at the movies per week than did the children in grade five.
3. There is no significant difference in the amount of time spent at the movies per week by each of the following groups: children of grades four and six, high grade readers and low grade readers, oldest children and youngest children, highest mental age group and lowest mental age group, boys and girls.

4. Children's Pictures constituted the largest per cent of those seen in any single category.
5. The boys saw more Comedy, Mystery and Adventure movies than did the girls.
6. There is no significant difference in the number of Children's Pictures seen by the boys and girls.
7. The boys saw approximately the same number of Romance movies as did the girls.
8. It appeared that the fifty oldest children saw more Children's Pictures, Romance, Mystery and Adventure movies than did the fifty youngest children.
9. It appeared that the fifty oldest children saw about the same number of Comedy movies as did the fifty youngest children.
10. The children in the highest mental age group appeared to see about the same number of movies in each category as did the children in the lowest mental age group.
11. The high grade readers appeared to see about the same number of movies in each category as did the low grade readers.

From the data obtained about interests in radio programs, the following conclusions were formulated:

1. The children in grade six spent more time listening to the radio than did the children of grade five.

2. The children in grade six spent more time listening to the radio than did the children in grade four.
3. There is no significant difference in the amount of time spent in listening to the radio by children in grades four and five.
4. The high grade readers spend more time listening to the radio than do the low grade readers.
5. The oldest children spent more time listening to the radio than did the youngest children.
6. The children with the highest mental ages spent more time listening to the radio than did the children with the lowest mental ages.
7. There is no significant difference in the amount of time spent in listening to the radio by boys and girls.
8. Comedy, Mystery, and True Life Drama made nearly seventy-five per cent of the total number of programs heard.
9. Historical Drama, Religion, Symphony and Opera made one per cent of the total number of programs heard.
10. In the following categories the boys heard more programs than did the girls:

    A. Comics

    B. Mystery

    C. Quiz

D. Sports

E. Weather

11. The girls heard more programs of Legitimate Theatre, and True Life Drama than did the boys.

12. In the following categories the boys heard approximately the same number of programs as did the girls:

A. Comedy

B. Cowboy

C. Historical

D. Popular Orchestra and Singer

E. News and Commentators

F. Religion

G. Symphony and Opera

13. The youngest children appeared to listen to more programs on Religion than did the oldest children.

14. The oldest children appeared to hear more Mystery, and Legitimate Theatre programs than did the youngest children.

15. It appeared that in the other ten categories the oldest children heard about the same number of programs as did the youngest children.

16. In the following categories the children with the highest mental ages appeared to hear more programs than did the children with the lowest mental ages:

A. Quiz

    B. Symphony
    C. Legitimate Theatre

17. The high grade readers appeared to hear more programs in the following categories than did the low grade readers:
    A. Historical Drama
    B. Legitimate Theatre
    C. True Life Drama
    D. Symphony and Opera
18. It appeared that the low grade readers heard more programs on Religion than did the high grade readers.
19. In the other nine categories it appeared that the high grade readers heard about the same number of programs as did the low grade readers.

From the data obtained about voluntary book reading interests, the following conclusions were formulated:

1. The high grade readers spent more time reading than did the low grade readers.
2. The children with the highest mental ages spent more time reading than did the children with the lowest mental ages.
3. The girls spent more time reading than did the boys.
4. There was no significant difference in the amount of time spent in reading by each of the following: children in grades five and six, children in grades

four and six, children in grades five and four, and children in the oldest and youngest age groups.

5. More than fifty per cent of the total number of books read were Adventure and Mystery.
6. Geography, History, Science and Mechanics made up six per cent of the total number of books read.
7. Animal, Biography, Poetry, and Fairy Tales made up thirty-five per cent of the total number of books read.
8. The girls read more books of Fairy Tales, Adventure and Mystery than did the boys.
9. The boys read approximately the same number of books as did the girls in the following categories:
   A. Animal
   B. Autobiography and Biography
   C. Geography
   D. History
   E. Poetry
   F. Science and Mechanics
10. In the following categories, it appeared that the youngest children read more books than did the oldest children:
    A. Adventure and Mystery
    B. Autobiography and Biography
    C. Fairy Tales
    D. Geography

11. It appeared that, in the following categories, the oldest children read about the same number of books as did the youngest children:
    - A. Animal
    - B. History
    - C. Poetry, Music, and Fine Arts
    - D. Science and Mechanics
12. In comparing the number of books read by the mental age groups, it appeared that children in the highest mental age group read more Animal, Biography, History, Science and Mechanics books than did children in the lowest mental age group.
13. The children in the lowest mental age group appeared to read about the same number of books of Adventure and Mystery, and Poetry as did the children in the highest mental age group.
14. It appeared that more books of Fairy Tales and Geography were read by the children in the lowest mental age group than were read by the children in the highest mental age group.
15. The high grade readers appeared to read more books of Biography, History, Science and Mechanics than did the low grade readers.
16. It appeared that more books of Fairy Tales and Geography were read by the low grade readers than were read by the high grade readers.

17. It appeared that in the following categories there was little difference in the number of books read by the high grade readers and the low grade readers:
    A. Adventure and Mystery
    B. Animal
    C. Poetry, Music, and Fine Arts

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY

1. Conduct a survey of movie interests in an area where children have greater opportunities for planned and supervised out-of-school activities.
2. Develop and test methods in which radio interests may be used to advantage in the classroom.
3. Make a study of voluntary reading interests in the field of comic books, magazines, and newspapers.
4. Make a study of children's interests in other fields of activities such as music, sports, and organizations.

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